

REPORT
ON THE
ADMINISTRATION
OF THE
JAIPUR STATE

FOR
1936-37
[S. 1993]



Published under the orders of the Council of State.

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Situation and Area.

4. The Jaipur State is situated in the North-East of Rajputana, lying between $25^{\circ} 41'$ and $28^{\circ} 34'$ North Latitude and between $74^{\circ} 41'$ and $77^{\circ} 13'$ East Longitude. The State covers an area of 16,682 square miles. Its extreme length from North to South is 196 miles and its extreme width 140 miles. It is bounded on the North by Bikaner, Loharu and Patiala; on the South by Udaipur, Bundi, Tonk, Kotah and Gwalior; on the East by Karauli, Bharatpur and Alwar and on the West by Bikaner, Jodhpur, Kishangarh and the British district of Ajmer-Merwar. The detached district of Kot Qasim adjoins the Rewari Tahsil of Gurgaon district and the State of Nabha. It is interesting to note that the Jaipur State is the third largest State, in point of area, in the Rajputana Agency, and the tenth largest in the whole of India.

Physical Features.

5. With the exception of Sheikhawati, which is, to a great extent, a sandy desert tract, the country is, for the most part, level and fertile, though its surface is crossed and diversified by groups and ranges of hills and numerous isolated peaks. The central portion of the State consists of an elevated table-land from 1,400 to 1,600 feet above the level of the sea. The highest point in the Jaipur State is Raghunathgarh (3,450 feet above sea level) in Sheikhawati. The principal river of Jaipur is the Banas, which flows for about 110 miles through the State or along its borders; a second river of note is the Banganga, which, for about 90 miles, traverses Jaipur territory, first in a south-easterly direction and then almost due east. The only natural lake of importance is the Salt Lake of Sambhar, which is the joint property of the Jaipur and Jodhpur States. The State possesses considerable wealth in minerals such as copper, lead, nickel, cobalt, iron, mica, steatite and garnets. In addition to the usual small game, tigers, panthers, hyenas, sambhar, pig and black bear abound in the jungles of Sawai Madhopur and Ramgarh. The total area covered by forests is 343 square miles or 2.05 per cent of the total area of the State. The supply of sub-soil water is fair in many districts and limited in others.

Climate.

6. The climate is dry and healthy. The mean temperature during the year under report was 77.1° F. varying from 58.8° F. in January, 1937, to 93.8° F. in June, 1937, departure from normal during the two months being minus 1.6° F. and 2.3° F. respectively. The maximum temperature recorded at Jaipur was 111.8° F. on the 18th May, 1937, and the minimum 54.6° F. on the 14th January, 1937, the corresponding figures for 1935-36 being 115.0° F. on the 14th May, 1936, and 56.9° F. on the 13th January, 1936.

Rainfall.

7. The normal rainfall at Jaipur is about 24 inches, of which about 19 inches are received during the months of July, August and September. The total rainfall recorded at Jaipur during the year 1936-37 was 18.71 or about $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches below normal, as compared with 27.87 inches in the preceding year. 15.05 inches of rain was received during the months of July, August and September of the year under report. The average rainfall throughout the State in 1936-37 was 19.36 inches.

Prevailing Diseases.

8. The State was practically free from Plague during the year under report. There were 129 cases of Small-pox, with 15 deaths. There was a mild epidemic of Cholera which prevailed for about three months in Jaipur City and Chomu and a few surrounding villages. The total number of Cholera cases reported during the year was 23 with 15 deaths.

Season and Crops.

9. With the exception of a few scattered areas in the Eastern Division, there was scarcity of rain throughout the State. The out-turn of the Shialu crop was, in consequence, far from satisfactory and moreover it was damaged by an insect known as 'Kasari'. The Unhalu crop was also not satisfactory owing to paucity of rainfall. Hail stones did not cause any serious damage. There was partial shortage of fodder during the year under report. There was a slight rise in agricultural prices and, comparatively speaking, the general economic conditions were slightly better than last year. Remissions amounting to Rs. 1,075, in respect of Khalsa villages paying cash rents, were granted.

Population.
Vid: Ap. III.

10. The total population of the State according to the Census of 1931 was 26,31,775 (15,87,067 males and 12,44,708 females) as compared with 23,38,802 in 1921; that is to say the population of the State has increased by 12.5 per cent during the past decade. The population of the Jaipur State is larger than that of any other State in Rajputana or of any other 17-Gun State in India and Jaipur occupies the sixth place in point of population amongst all the States of India. The Jaipur State has a population nearly as large as that of Norway and larger than that of Wales and Monmouthshire. Of the total population, 23,82,219 or 90.52 per cent are Hindus, 2,14,581 or 8.15 per cent Mohammadans, 29,492 or 1.12 per cent Jains, and 5,483

Administration Report of the Jaipur State

FOR

1936-37, (Sambat 1993).

(from 1st September, 1936, to 31st August, 1937)

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

Brief History of
the Jaipur Ruling
Family.

The Rulers of Jaipur, who are Kachhwaha Rajputs, claim descent from Kush, one of the two sons of Rama. They are Surya Vanshi, *i.e.* of the Solar Dynasty, and the Sun is the chief object of their worship. An annual festival in honour of the Sun, called Bhanu Saptmi, is held by the State in the month of Magh (January-February). The Maharaja of Jaipur is the head of the Kachhwaha clan to which clan belong, amongst others, the Maharajas of Kashmir and Alwar. The Kachhwahas first ruled in Ayodhya, the modern Oudh. Thence they migrated towards the south to Rohtas, and ruled over the country round about the river Sone for many centuries. Subsequently they came to Narwar and Gwalior and eventually established a Kingdom, in what is now Jaipur territory, with their capital at Dausa. Thereafter, subduing the Minas, who originally occupied the country called Dhundar, and dispossessing them of many important strongholds such as Kho, Mach, Jamwa-Ramgarh and Amber, they made Amber their Capital. In A. D. 1728, Maharaja Jai Singh II founded the present city of Jaipur. Of the Kachhwaha Kings, the most prominent were Pajwan, Dulah Rai, Koontal, Pirthi Raj—who was the founder of the twelve present Kotries—Maharaja Man Singh, Maharajas Jai Singh I and II, Maharaja Madho Singh I, and Maharaja Ram Singh. Many of them were famous warriors and enjoyed great favour at the Imperial Court of Delhi. They rendered notable services to the Moghul Emperors, from whom they received grants of Parganas and titles.

2. Maharaja Man Singh was one of the bravest Rulers and the greatest General of his time. His conquests were many and included the Deccan, Bengal, Orissa, Bihar and Kabul. He was appointed Mansabdar Haft Hazari, Captain of 7,000 horses, by the then Moghul Emperor—a rare distinction and honour in those times. Maharaja Jai Singh I, received the title of 'Mirza Raja' and 'Rajadhiraja', and Maharaja Jai Singh II, the title of 'Sawai' from the Delhi Court. To Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh posterity has much cause for gratitude. Apart from the singular foresight which he displayed in the admirable design of the great capital that bears his name, he has left his mark in history as a distinguished patron of astronomy: he founded several observatories in different places, the largest and most important of them being at Jaipur. Maharaja Sawai Jagat Singh was the first Ruler of Jaipur to conclude a treaty with the British Government: this event took place in A. D. 1803. Maharaja Sawai Ram Singh rendered loyal services to the British Government during the Mutiny of 1857 and received the grant of Pargana Kot Qasim in recognition of the assistance which he gave. He was a very enlightened Ruler and he greatly improved the administration and established many institutions for the benefit of his subjects. He was succeeded by His Highness Maharaja Sir Sawai Madho Singhji. Maharaja Madho Singhji visited England in 1902 to attend the Coronation of His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor, Edward VII. He founded the Indian Peoples' Famine Fund and rendered loyal assistance to the British Government in men and money during the Great War of 1914-1919. The titles of G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.; G.C.V.O. and G.B.E., were bestowed on him, and he held the rank of Lieutenant-General in the British Army. Maharaja Sawai Madho Singhji died on the 7th September, 1922, and was succeeded by the present Maharaja.

3. A Genealogical Table of the Ruling Family of Jaipur and a list of the Maharajas will be found in Appendices I and II.

Official Year.

20. The State Official year begins on the 1st of September, and ends on the 31st of August.

Annual Revenue and Expenditure.

21. The total receipts for the year 1936-37 were Rs. 1,46,95,850 including interest on investments, as compared with Rs. 1,49,36,893 and 4 Mohars in 1935-36. The total expenditure charged to revenue during the year under report was Rs. 1,29,76,566 as against Rs. 1,30,53,773 in 1935-36.

Tribute to Government.

22. The State pays to the British Government a tribute of Rs. 4 lakhs per annum.

H. H. the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur.

23. Captain His Highness Saramad-i-Rajahai Hindustan, Raj Rajendra Sri Maharaja Dhiraja Sir Sawai Man Singhji Bahadur II, G.C.I.E., who is the thirty-ninth Ruler of the Jaipur State, was born on the 21st of August, 1911, and is now in his twenty-sixth year. He belongs to the Isarda family—from which His late Highness Maharaja Sir Sawai Madho Singhji was also adopted—and was adopted by His late Highness on the 24th of March, 1921, and ascended the Gaddi on the 7th of September, 1922.

24. During His Highness' minority, the administration of the State was carried on by a Council. After studying at the Mayo College, Ajmer, and passing the Diploma Examination of the Chief's College, His Highness proceeded to England in July, 1929, to undergo a course of training at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich. On his return to Jaipur in October, 1930, he was given a practical insight into the working of the administration and assumed full ruling powers on the 14th March, 1931. His Highness was appointed Honorary Lieutenant in the Indian Army on the 25th April, 1931, and was promoted to the rank of Honorary Captain on the 1st January, 1934. His Highness was created a Knight Grand Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire on the 3rd of June, 1935. His Highness is Minister-in-Charge of the Army Department, Chief Commandant of the Jaipur Army and Colonel Commandant of the Sawai Man Guards. He is a Member of the Chamber of Princes in his own right, hereditary member of the Court of the Benares Hindu University and is also at present the Vice-President of the Working Committee of the Mayo College, Ajmer. His Highness was married to the sister of H. H. Maharaja Sir Umed Singhji Bahadur of Jodhpur on the 30th January, 1924. He contracted a second marriage with the daughter of His late Highness Maharaja Sir Sumer Singhji of Jodhpur on the 24th April, 1932. By the first marriage he has a daughter, and a son and Heir, born, respectively, on the 13th June, 1929, and the 22nd October, 1931. By the second marriage, he has two sons, the first of whom was born in England on the 5th May, 1933, and the second in Jaipur on the 10th December, 1935. His Highness is a famous polo player. In 1933, His Highness took his Polo Team to England, where it achieved exceptional success, setting up a record by winning all open tournaments.

25. The Maharaja of Jaipur has a dynastic Salute of seventeen guns and a local salute of nineteen guns.

His Highness' Movements & Health.

26. His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur visited Ajmer on the 3rd of October, 1936 and again on the 28th of November, 1936; and Delhi on the 30th of the same month.

27. On the 3rd of December, 1936, His Highness had an accident while playing polo in Jaipur but had a providential escape from serious injury. Under medical advice, he proceeded to Vienna on the 1st of January, 1937 for expert treatment. His Highness returned from Vienna on the 9th of March, 1937. All classes and communities of His Highness' subjects evinced great anxiety and sympathy in connection with His Highness' accident; and His Highness issued a Message to his people on the 12th of December, 1936 expressing his appreciation of the spontaneous manifestation of their loyalty and affection and assuring them that he hoped very shortly to recover completely from the effects of the injuries sustained by him.

28. On the 21st of March, 1937 His Highness left Jaipur for Bombay, from where he visited Panna, returning to Jaipur on the 29th of March.

29. His Highness left for England on the 19th of April, 1937 in order to attend the Coronation of His Imperial Majesty King George VI, which took place in London on the 12th of May, 1937.

or 0.21 per cent profess other religions. The average density of population is about 158 persons to the square mile.

11. The number of towns and villages is 6,418, the principal city being Jaipur, with a population of 1,44,179, and the principal towns, Sikar, Fatchpur, Nawalgarh, Jhunjhunu, Ramgarh, Lachhmangarh and Hindaun with populations of 26,297, 19,505, 16,902, 14,272, 13,073, 12,839 and 10,825 respectively. For administrative purposes the State is divided into 11 Nizamats or districts and 29 Tehsils or Revenue Sub-divisions.

Important towns
and villages.

12. Among the subordinate Thikanas of the Jaipur State, Chomu, Samode, Khandela, Sikar, Khetri, Uniara, Isarda Diggi, Achrole, Manoharpur and Jhalai deserve particular mention. Sikar is the richest Thikana and at the same time the largest in area.

Some Important
Thikanas of Jaipur.

13. The City of Jaipur, which is the Capital of the State, has a population larger than that of any other city in Rajputana and is the fourth largest city, in point of population, in the Indian States. It is served by the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, and is situated 699 miles to the north-east of Bombay and 191 miles to the south-west of Delhi. It was founded by Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh II in A. D. 1728 and is remarkable for the regularity and width of its principal streets and the symmetry of its buildings. The city is yearly visited by a large number of tourists, and among the many places of interest may be mentioned the Armoury and Library in the City Palace; the Observatory, one of the most interesting antiquities of the State; the Historic Palace of Amber, the Ancient Capital of the State; the Ram Niwas and Zoological Gardens; the Albert Hall and Museum; the School of Arts; the Alligator Tank or Tal-katora, and the Galta, a place of holy pilgrimage for the Hindus. The city is provided with electric light and an up-to-date system of water-supply. The new Water Works have cost nearly forty-three lakhs of rupees (including consequential drainage) and were opened by His Excellency Lord Irwin on the 13th of March, 1931. The city is well supplied with Medical Institutions; the most important of these is the Mayo Hospital, which is well equipped and organised in every way and enjoys a high reputation in Rajputana. As mentioned elsewhere in the report, a new General Hospital, to be named the "Lady Willingdon Hospital", is under construction. The State Zenana Hospital, which has been designed for eventual expansion to 160 beds, was declared open by Her Highness the Senior Maharani Sahiba on the 13th of April, 1931. Of the educational institutions, the Maharaja's College, which is a first grade college teaching up to the M. A. Standard, the Sanskrit College and the Girls' School may be mentioned. Dyeing, carving in marble, enamelling in gold, pottery, jewellery and brass work are the local industries, while the Central Jail is well known for its durries and carpets.

Jaipur City.

14. There are some 500 miles of Railway within the state limits, including 181 miles owned by the State; and there are some 513 miles of metalled, and 233 miles of unmetalled roads.

Means of
Communication.
Vide Ap. XXXVI.

15. The State has its own Postal Department and issues its own stamps, the total number of Raj Post Offices at the close of the year under report being 115. In addition to the Raj Post Offices, there are 82 Imperial Post Offices.

Postal System.

16. There are no Raj Telegraph Offices but there are 26 Government Telegraph Offices in the State. Jaipur is connected to the General Trunk Telephone System; there are already nearly two hundred telephone connections in Jaipur City.

Telegraph and
Telephone.

17. The State has a coinage of its own called 'Jharshahi', the coins struck being the Gold Mohur, which contains about 10½ Mashas of pure gold and is sold at present for about Rs. 32-13-8 (British coin) and, though not legal tender, circulates freely throughout Rajputana and, to a limited extent, in other parts of India; the Jharshahi Rupee which weighs about 174.73 grains, its present market value being slightly higher than that of a British Indian Rupee; and small silver and copper pieces.

Currency.

18. The Jaipur seer weighs Rs. 88 Jharshahi or 86 Kaddar and the Jaipur Yard measures 36½ inches.

Weights and
Measures.

19. Jaipur local time does not coincide with Standard Time, the latter being in advance of the former. The maximum and minimum variations are respectively 41½ minutes in February and 10½ minutes in November.

Local time.

Coronation of His Majesty King George VI.

35. As mentioned in paragraph 29 above, His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur personally attended the Coronation of His Majesty in London on the 12th of May, 1937. The Coronation Day was observed as a public holiday throughout the State; a Salute of 31 guns was fired at sunrise from the Nahargarh Fort and prayers for the long life and a happy and prosperous reign of His Majesty the King Emperor were held in all the principal places of worship.

King Emperor's Birthday.

36. The official Birthday of His Imperial Majesty King George VI, which fell on the 9th of June, 1937, was celebrated in the customary manner, the day being observed as a public holiday and a Royal Salute of 31 guns being fired.

Visit of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay & Lady Brabourne.

37. Another notable event of the year under review was the visit to Jaipur of His Excellency the Right Hon'ble Lord Brabourne, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., M.C., Governor of Bombay, and Lady Brabourne. They arrived in Jaipur on the morning of the 27th of February, 1937 and left on the morning of 1st March. Their Excellencies stayed at the Rambagh Palace—His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur was unfortunately away from Jaipur at the time as he was undergoing medical treatment in Vienna. Lord and Lady Brabourne visited the various places of interest, including the Amber Palace and viewed the State jewels, pictures and carpets and the State Lawazma (processional paraphernalia). A Garden Party at the City Palace and a State Dinner at the Rambagh Palace, were held in their honour.

Honours & Titles.

38. In the course of a speech delivered by His Highness at a dinner held at the Kanota House in Jaipur on the 30th of October, 1936, His Highness announced that in recognition of the loyal services rendered by Colonel Thakur Amar Singh of Kanota, His Highness had been pleased to restore to him the villages of Sitarampura-Bas-Delawas and Sitapura-Bas-Sanjaria-ki-Patti, and to promote him to the rank of Major-General in the State.

39. On the recommendation of the Jaipur Government His Excellency the Viceroy was pleased to confer the title of "Sardar Sahib" on Captain Piyara Singh, Staff Captain, Jaipur Army Head Quarters, on the 12th of May, 1937.

Visits of Ruling Princes and Notables.

40. The following Ruling Princes and Notables visited Jaipur during the year under review :—

RULING PRINCES.

- (1) His Highness the Nawab of Bhopal—in November-December, 1936.
- (2) His Highness the Maharaja of Jodhpur—in October-November and December, 1936.
- (3) His Highness the Maharao of Kotah—in March, 1937.
- (4) His Highness the Maharaja of Cooch-Bihar—in October, 1936.
- (5) His Highness the Maharaja of Dhrangadhra—in November, 1936 and February, 1937.

NOTABLES.

- (1) Her Highness the Begum of Bhopal and Princess Sultan—in November-December, 1936.
- (2) Her Highness the Maharani of Kotah—in March, 1937.
- (3) Her Highness the Maharani of Cooch-Bihar—in September, 1936.
- (4) The Maharaj Kumar of Kotah—in December, 1936.
- (5) The Raja and Rani of Jasdan—in August, 1936.
- (6) The Right Hon'ble Sir Alexander and Lady Hardinge—in March, 1937.
- (7) The Hon'ble Major and Lady Violet Astor—in February, 1937.

Visits of the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General (now Resident for Rajputana).

41. The Hon'ble Lt. Colonel Sir George Ogilvie, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana, accompanied by Mr. F. V. Wylie, C.I.E., I.C.S., Special Representative of His Excellency the Viceroy, arrived in Jaipur on the 22nd November, 1936 and stayed till the 24th idem. Sir George Ogilvie whose designation was changed to "Resident for Rajputana" in April 1937, again visited Jaipur from the 7th to the 9th of August, 1937.

His Highness' Birthday and Festivals.

42. The Birthday of His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur and the annual festivals were observed in the customary manner. His Highness took part in the following :—

- (1) Balidan of Maha Ashtami on the 23rd October 1936.
- (2) Ashva Poojan „ 24th October 1936.

NOTABLE EVENTS.

30. Among the memorable events of the year under report, the first in importance was the Abdication of His Imperial Majesty King Edward the VIII and the Accession to the Throne of His Imperial Majesty King George the VI. Official intimation of King Edward's abdication was received by His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur by telegram from the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana on the 12th of December, 1936. This telegram was followed the next day by another communicating the text of the Proclamation issued by the Governor-General in Council. Owing to the indisposition of His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur and his consequent inability to hold a formal Durbar, the Proclamation was read by the Vice-President of the Council of State, Lt.-Colonel Sir H. Beauchamp St. John, K.C.I.E., C.B.E., at the Albert Hall, Ramniwas Gardens, Jaipur, on the 14th of December, 1936, in the presence of the Members of the Council of State, Sardars, officials and others. After the Vice-President had read the Proclamation, the Guard of Honour presented arms, the band played the full National Anthem and a Salute of 101 guns was fired from the Nahargarh Fort.

Abdication of
His Majesty
King Edward
VIII & Accession
of His Majesty
King George VI.

31. The following is the full text of the Vice-Presidential speech :—

"His Highness wishes me to express his regrets that owing to his recent accident he is unable to attend this function and desires me to announce to you all the Proclamation of the Accession to the Throne of His Majesty King George the Sixth".

The Proclamation is as follows :—

"Whereas by an Instrument of Abdication dated the tenth day of December Nineteen hundred and thirty-six His former Majesty King Edward the Eighth did declare his irrevocable determination to renounce the Throne for himself and his descendants and the said Instrument of Abdication has now taken effect whereby the Imperial Crown of Great Britain, Ireland and all other of his former Majesty's Dominions is now solely and rightfully come to the high and mighty Prince Albert Frederick Arthur George, we the Governor-General of India and the Members of the Governor-General's Council therefore do now with one voice and consent of tongue and heart publish and proclaim that the high and mighty Prince Albert Frederick Arthur George is now become our only Lawful and Rightful Liege Lord George the Sixth by the Grace of God of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, to whom we do acknowledge all faith and constant obedience with all hearty and humble affection beseeching God by whom Kings and Queens do reign to bless the Royal Prince George the Sixth with long and happy years to reign over us—God Save the King".

32. The Proclamation was subsequently published in the Jaipur Gazette Extraordinary.

33. The following Declaration made by His Majesty King George VI immediately after the signature of the Proclamation was also published in the Jaipur Gazette Extraordinary :—

"Your Royal Highnesses, My Lords and Gentlemen!

"I meet you to-day in circumstances which are without parallel in the history of our Country. Now that the duties of Sovereignty have fallen to me, I declare to you my adherence to the strict principles of constitutional Government and my resolve to work before all else for the welfare of the British Commonwealth of Nations. With my wife as helpmate by my side, I take up the heavy task which lies before me. In it I look for the support of all my peoples. Furthermore my first act on succeeding, my brother will be to confer on him a Dukedom and he will henceforth be known as His Royal Highness the Duke of Windsor".

34. On the 14th of December, 1936 His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur sent the following cablegram to His Imperial Majesty King George VI :—

"On behalf of my people and myself I offer my respectful homage and unswerving loyalty to your Gracious Majesty on accession to throne and pray Your Majesty may rule long and the reign be full of prosperity and happiness."

To which the following reply was received from His Majesty :—

"I thank you warmly for your good wishes and congratulations".

CHAPTER II. ADMINISTRATION.

The Council
of State.

46. The administration of the State is conducted by His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur, with the assistance of a Council, which is called the "Council of State" or "Mahakma Khas". The Council consists of :—

- (1) His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur, who is the President;
 - (2) The Prime Minister, who is the Vice-President;
- and (3) Such Ministers as may be appointed by His Highness from time to time.

Powers of the
Council.

47. The Council of State is competent to pass final orders in all matters with the exception of new investments or re-investments of State funds and treasures.

48. Orders in respect of investments and re-investments are passed by His Highness in consultation with the Prime Minister and the Finance Minister. His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur, however, retains full liberty, should he deem it expedient to withdraw, at any time, any matter from the purview of the Council.

Conduct of
Business.

49. All matters which are beyond the powers of the Minister-in-Charge and all cases of an important nature are submitted for the orders of the Council. In the absence of His Highness, the Prime Minister presides over Council meetings; and in the absence of both His Highness and the Prime Minister, the Senior Minister of Council present does so. Four Ministers, or three Ministers in addition to the President, form a quorum, and all questions placed before the Council are decided by a majority of votes, a casting vote being reserved to the President. Except in cases of an urgent nature, when His Highness the President may dispense with this procedure, all papers are circulated among the Ministers before they are actually brought up in the Council; and all questions of a financial nature are in the first instance referred to the Finance Department for criticism and opinion. Similarly all matters of a judicial or legislative nature are referred to the Judicial Department before being put up to Council. The Judicial Department invites the opinion of the Chief Justice, and if necessary of the Legislative Committee, before recording an opinion.

50. After the Council has passed final orders on a case, the Minister-in-Charge is responsible for seeing that they are carried out correctly and without unnecessary delay. All notifications, proceedings or other matters to be made known to the general public are published in the State Gazette, which is issued every fortnight in English, Urdu and Hindi.

Personnel of
the Council.

51. There was no change in the personnel of the Council, during the year under review with the exception of the following :—

- (a) His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur became Member-in-Charge of the Army Department with effect from the 16th of September, 1936; and
- (b) the designation of the Members was changed to 'Ministers' with effect from the 15th of April 1937, the Vice-President becoming 'Prime Minister and Vice-President'.

52. Lt.-Colonel Sir H. Beauchamp St. John, K.C.I.E., C.B.E., Prime Minister and Vice-President of the Council proceeded to England on the 14th of May, 1937 and did not return to Jaipur until after the close of the year under review. While in England Sir Beauchamp St. John disposed of all important State work.

53. During the absence from India of His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur and the Prime Minister, the administration of the State was carried on by the Council of State as a body in accordance with the Instrument of Instructions issued by His Highness, the Senior Minister present in Jaipur presiding over Council meetings. Rao Bahadur Thakur Narendra Singh of Jobner, Education Minister, acted as Senior Minister.

- | | | | |
|-----|------------------------|-------|---------------------------|
| (3) | Vijai Dashmi (Dashhra) | .. .. | on the 25th October 1936. |
| (4) | Sawari Shalak | .. .. | „ 26th October 1936. |
| (5) | Sard Purnima | .. .. | „ 29th October 1936. |
| (6) | Deepmalika | .. .. | „ 13th November 1936. |
| (7) | Gangore | .. .. | „ 14th April 1937. |
| (8) | Maha Ashtami Balidan | .. .. | „ 17th April 1937. |

43. Durbars were held on the occasions of the festivals mentioned at serial numbers (3), (5), (6) and (7) above. **Durbars.**

44. Certain references having been received from the Government of India and the Chamber of Princes relating to the accession of the Jaipur State to the Federation of India as contemplated under the Government of India Act, 1935, His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur, in September 1936, appointed a Committee, called the Federation Committee, Jaipur, consisting of Lt.-Colonel Sir H. Beauchamp St. John, K.C.I.E., C.B.E., Vice-President, Council of State, as President, Rai Bahadur Pandit Amar Nath Atal, M.A., Finance Member, as Member, and Mr. Altaf Ahmad Kherie, Assistant to the Vice-President, as Secretary, to consider the matter in the first instance, make necessary inquiries, collect the required data and submit their recommendations to His Highness. The Committee started work in September 1936 and by April 1937 had held 45 meetings. His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur and the Federation Committee, Jaipur, held discussions on matters relating to Federation with the Hon'ble Lt.-Colonel Sir George Ogilvie, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana, Mr. F. V. Wylie, C.I.E., I.C.S.; Special Representative of His Excellency the Viceroy, and Lt.-Colonel H. M. Wightwick, Resident at Jaipur, at Jaipur on the 22nd, 23rd and 24th of November, 1936. The Jaipur Government's views regarding the draft Instrument of Accession and the various items of the Federal Legislative List were formally communicated to the Government of India on the 3rd of April, 1937. **Appointment of the Federation Committee.**

45. Consequent on his appointment as Special Representative of His Excellency the Viceroy in connection with Federal negotiations, Mr. F. V. Wylie, C.I.E., I.C.S., made over charge of his duties as Resident at Jaipur to Lieut.-Colonel H. M. Wightwick, I.A., on the 15th of September, 1936. Mr. Wylie returned to his post in Jaipur on the 18th of February, 1937 and continued to work as Resident at Jaipur during the remaining months of the year under review. **The British Representative.**

CHAPTER III. ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

LAND REVENUE.

Revenue Divisions.

61. For purposes of Land Revenue Administration, the State is divided into two divisions, each under a Dewan, who works under the direct control of the Revenue Minister. Each division is composed of Nizamats under the charge of Nazims and the Nizamats are sub-divided into Tehsils in charge of Tehsildars.

62. There are 11 Nizamats with 29 Tehsils as detailed below :—

EASTERN DIVISION.

<u>Nizamats.</u>						<u>Tehsils.</u>
Dausa	..	..	..	..	..	Dausa. Baswa. Sikrai. Lalsot.
Hindaun	..	..	..	..	..	Hindaun. Ghonsla. <i>Toda Bhim.</i> Mahwa.
Gangapur	..	..	..	..	..	Gangapur. Wazirpur. Bamanwas. Nadoti.
Sawai Madhopur	..	..	..	..	..	Sawai Madhopur. Khandar. Bonli. Malarna-Doongar.
Kot Kasim	..	..	..	..	..	(No Tehsil).

WESTERN DIVISION.

Sawai Jaipur	..	..	..	..	..	Sawai Jaipur. Chaksu.
Amber	..	..	..	..	..	Amber. Jamwa Ramgarh.
Sambhar	..	..	..	..	..	Sambhar. <i>Danta-Ramgarh.</i> Mozzamabad.
Shekhawati (<i>Jhunjhunn</i>)	..	..	..	..	..	Shekhawati.
Torawati (<i>Nim-ka-Thana</i>)	..	..	..	..	..	Torawati. Bairath.
Malpura	..	..	..	..	..	Malpura. Toda-Raisingh. Niwai.

Personnel.

63. Pandit Iswar Narain Kichlu, B.A., LL.B., Dewan of the Eastern Division, and M. Fida Ali Khan, Dewan of the Western Division, continued to hold charge of their respective offices.

54. The personnel of the Council at the close of the year 1936-37 was as follows :—

PRESIDENT	His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur
Vice-President & Prime Minister	Lt.-Colonel Sir H. Beauchamp St. John, K.C.I.E., C.B.E.
Minister-in-Charge, Army Department ..	His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur
Minister-in-Charge, Political Department ..	Lt.-Colonel Sir H. Beauchamp St. John, K.C.I.E., C.B.E.
Education Minister	Rao Bahadur Thakur Narendra Sinh of Jobner
Finance & Public Works Minister	Rai Bahadur Pandit Amar Nath Atal, M.A.
Judicial Minister	Rai Bahadur Pandit Seetla Prasad Bajpayi, C.I.E.
Home Minister	Thakur Hari Singh of Achrol
Revenue Minister	Khan Bahadur Mian Abdul Aziz, C.B.E.

55. Lt.-Colonel Rai Bahadur Thakur Devi Singh of Chitora continued to act as **Sigha Member.**
Member in the Revenue Department.

56. There were two major re-distributions of subjects during the year under review—on the 9th of September, 1936 and the 2nd of December, 1936. The Constitution of the Higher Administration of the State was also revised during the year. The revised Constitution came into force with effect from the 15th April, 1937. **Distribution of Work.**

57. The arrangement of Portfolios and the distribution of work at the close of the year 1936-37 will be found in Appendix IV.

58. The function of the Committee of Sardars, which is a purely consultative body, is to advise the Council on such matters as may be referred to it, particularly those relating to the rights and privileges of Sardars. The personnel of the Committee was revised in February, 1936. The Committee now consists of :— **Committee of Sardars.**

- (1) Thakur Devi Singh of Chomu ;
 - (2) Thakur Sangram Singh of Diggi ;
 - (3) Thakur Hari Singh of Achrol ;
 - (4) Thakur Kushal Singh of Geejgarh ;
 - (5) Thakur Bishan Singh of Bissau ;
- and (6) Thakur Kalyan Singh of Khachariawas.

Thakur Hari Singh of Achrol is the Convener of the Committee.

59. In addition to the Committee of Sardars, there is a Legislative Committee whose functions are to make such recommendation, in regard to the amendment of, or addition to, the existing laws of the State as may appear necessary, and to record an opinion on any legislative measure which is referred to the Committee by the Jaipur Government. The personnel of the Legislative Committee at the end of the year 1936-37 was as follows :— **Legislative Committee.**

Chairman	Rai Bahadur Pandit Amar Nath Atal, M.A.
Members	Rai Bahadur Pandit Seetla Prasad Bajpayi, C.I.E. Khan Bahadur Mian Abdul Aziz, C.B.E. Rawal Sangram Singh of Samode Munshi Jagannath Prasad, B.A., LL.B. Seth Sheo Prasad Khetan.

The Secretary to the Council of State is ex-officio Secretary to the Legislative Committee.

60. The Report of the Wills' Enquiry Committee (a reference to which was made in paragraph 10 of the Administration Report for 1934-35) was still under His Highness' consideration at the close of the year under review. **Inquiry regarding status of certain Thikanedars.**

Demand and Collections.

70. The following table shows the demand and collections under the different heads :—

				<u>Demand</u>		<u>Collections</u>	
				<u>1935-36</u>	<u>1936-37</u>	<u>1935-36</u>	<u>1936-37</u>
				<u>Rs.</u>	<u>Rs.</u>	<u>Rs.</u>	<u>Rs.</u>
Land Revenue proper	..			40,09,269	39,36,003	38,96,928	38,59,824
Miscellaneous revenue	..			5,75,047	6,22,183	5,38,383	5,93,624
Matmi	..	..	..	1,10,074	90,058	91,782	78,657
Tribute	..	..	..	6,24,848	6,23,410	5,89,034	5,64,265
Horse commutation etc.	..			7,45,314	7,38,652	6,71,338	6,72,584

Season and Crops.

71. Except in a few scattered areas in the Eastern Division there was scarcity of rain throughout the State. The out-turn of the Shialu crop was far from satisfactory. It was further damaged by an insect known as Kasati. The Unhalu crop was equally unsatisfactory. There was a partial shortage of fodder. Agricultural prices rose slightly consequent on the removal of bar on the export of food grains. This measure benefited cultivators to some extent. Comparatively speaking the general economic conditions were slightly better than those in the preceding year.

Remissions.

72. Remissions of land revenue in cash-rented Khalsa villages were granted to the extent of Rs. 1,076.

Rural Development.

73. The work of Rural Development was started during the year and important measures pertaining to Rural Welfare were initiated. Monthly meetings of Revenue Officials with Patels and cultivators were held almost regularly in each Tehsil.

IMPORTANT SUCCESSION CASES.

74. The following succession cases were decided during the year :—

<u>Name of Thikana in which succession took place</u>	<u>Name of deceased Jagirdar.</u>	<u>Name of successor whose succession sanctioned.</u>	<u>Relationship of successor to the deceased.</u>	<u>Estimated income of the Jagir.</u>
				<u>Rs.</u>
Naila	Thakur Roop Singh	Thakur Pratap Singh	Real son	17,890
Purohit Sir Gopi Nath's Thikana	Purohit Sir Gopinath	Purohit Dwarka Nath	Adopted son	3,000
Thikana Ramgarh, Bijwara	Thakur Bahadur Singh	Thakur Sardar Singh	Real son	13,624
Thikana Bagri	B. Ishan Chander Mukerji	B. Satkoti Mukerji	Real Son	19,000

AGRICULTURE.

75. Pandit K. R. Joshi, L. Ag., held the post of Agricultural Officer throughout the year. During his absence on privilege leave from the 15th July to the 14th August, 1937, M. Yusuf Husain, Nazim of Sawai Jaipur, officiated for him.

76. Field experiments were carried on at the Basi Farm and good results were obtained in different crops especially in wheat and cotton. Trial of Punjab wheat—C. 591, C. 518 and 9. D was continued and these varieties were found superior to the Desi wheat. In order to ensure an adequate supply of seeds of these varieties, an advance of Rs. 30,000 was sanctioned by the Council and a sufficient stock of the seeds was purchased for issue to cultivators in the following year. In the varietal trial of cotton, C. 520 proved superior to the Desi variety both in yield and ginning percentage. Moong Pusa type 23 was tried. It was found to mature

64. The Staff of the department at the close of the year consisted of:—

Establishment.

2 Dewans
2 Naib Dewans
11 Nazims
5 Naib Nazims
29 Tehsildars (<i>with one extra Tehsildar for Shekhawati</i>).
31 Naib Tehsildars.

65. Out of the total area of 16,682 sq. miles of the State, the Khalsa area was 3,220 sq. miles. Seven villages in the Western Division and three in the Eastern Division were resumed and three villages in the Western Division were restored to Major-General Thakur Amar Singh of Kanota. The area of these villages is not included in the Khalsa figure, as their survey was not completed during the year under report.

Khalsa Area.

66. Consequent on the escheat of ten villages and restoration of three the total number of Khalsa villages increased from 2,117 to 2,124 as detailed below:—

Khalsa Villages.

						1936-37
Farmed:—						
To cultivators	..	..	..	..	..	346
To others	..	..	..	..	..	50
Kept under direct management:—						
Cash-rented	..	..	..	..	..	1,481
Grain-rented	..	..	..	..	..	247
TOTAL						2,124

67. The Khalsa area under cultivation increased by 1,66,426 bighas, as the following figures show:—

Area cultivated.

						1935-36 Bighas	1936-37 Bighas
Irrigated	..	..	..	..	..	3,37,993	3,35,737
Unirrigated	..	..	..	..	..	10,58,327	12,27,009
TOTAL						13,96,320	15,62,746

68. The number of wells and tanks in the Khalsa area are compared below with that in the preceding year:—

Wells and Tanks.

						1935-36	1936-37
Wells:—							
In use	..	..	..	..	..	31,928	31,641
Out of use	..	..	..	..	..	15,061	15,801
TOTAL						46,989	47,442
Tanks:—							
In use	..	..	..	..	..	404	403
Out of use	..	..	..	..	..	180	195
TOTAL						584	598

69. Ten villages and 5,274 Bighas and 12 Biswas of land escheated to the State. Their correct rental value will be known when they are surveyed.

Escheats to the Darbar.

86. Cases relating to external and internal boundary disputes and rent free holdings disposed of during the year numbered 704.

87. Of the 69 students in the Patwari school at Jaipur during the year, 50 appeared at the examination, 37 of whom satisfied the prescribed test and were declared successful by the Examination Committee.

88. About 32 local candidates were trained in Survey work. 16 of these were provided with appointments in the department.

89. The expenditure of the Settlement Department amounted to Rs. 62,150 during the year, the total cost of settlement operations, since their initiation fourteen years ago, aggregating Rs. 19,19,512.

90. Traverse and Cadastral Survey was completed in Panchpana villages in Shekhawati at the cost of the Thikanas concerned; the total number of villages dealt with was 388 and the total expenditure incurred on the operations amounted to Rs. 1,04,119 by the end of the year under report.

91. *Land Records*.—Munshi Chhail Behari Lal, B.A., was Superintendent of Land Records throughout the year. The strength of the staff was the same as in the preceding year, namely:—

Sadar Qanungos	..	..	..	..	2
Girdawar Qanungos	..	..	..	..	37
Office Qanungos	..	..	..	..	29
Patwaris	..	..	..	..	576
TOTAL ..					644

92. Inspection of annual records was carried out in 25 Tehsils. The field staff is working more efficiently than before and records are now completed nearly in time. The old Land Records Manual was revised during the year. The rules and forms have been considerably altered and the Manual is practically a new compilation.

SAMBHAR SHAMLAT.

93. The Sambhar Shamlat Area, comprising the town of Sambhar and 12 hamlets, is the joint property of the Jaipur and the Jodhpur States. Its administration is conducted by a body, known as Sambhar Shamlat Board, which consists of one Member from Jaipur and one from Jodhpur. Pandit Mulchand Tiwary, B.A., B.L., Puisne Judge of the Chief Court of Jaipur and Mehta Ranjit Mal, B.A., LL.B., Puisne Judge of the Chief Court of Jodhpur, continued to remain as members of the Board.

94. Under the scheme for the administration of the Shamlat Area introduced in 1925, the Controlling Officer, the Executive Officer and the Police Officer of the area are appointed alternately from the Jaipur and the Jodhpur services, every three years. At the beginning of the year the Controlling Officer was from Jodhpur and the Executive Officer from Jaipur. The term of their appointments having expired on the 31st March, 1937, the Controlling Officer was appointed from Jaipur service and the Executive Officer from Jodhpur service. The Police Officer belonged to the Jaipur State service.

95. The receipts and expenditure of the area are abstracted in the subjoined table:—

					1935-36	1936-37
					Rs.	Rs.
Opening balance	..	..	..	..	45,786	64,781
Receipts	..	..	..	..	80,633	65,995
			TOTAL	..	1,26,419	1,30,476
Expenditure	..	..	..	..	61,638	66,523
Balance available	..	..	..	..	64,781	63,953
Remitted to the two Darbars in equal proportions	..	..	..	..	..	14,000
Closing balance	..	..	..	..	64,781	49,953

earlier without shedding its leaves on maturity, thus providing more fodder than the Desi type.

77. Efforts in popularising the cultivation of ground-nut were continued. The quantity of ground-nut seed distributed was 482 Maunds and the area under cultivation was 15,883 bighas as against 12,436 bighas in the preceding year. The departmental shelling plant continued its work and shelled 9,454 maunds of nut as against 12,336 in the preceding year. The decrease is attributed to the installation of a private shelling plant at Gangapur. Improved Coimbatore canes, namely Co. 312 and Co. 313 were tried in different Tehsils and proved better than the Desi cane.

78. The propaganda work undertaken in districts created in cultivators a liking for improved implements, a large number of which was sold and given on hire. The work of the Demonstration Lorry continued satisfactorily. The Lantern lectures and demonstrations, given in sixty villages, were attended by 24,000 persons.

79. The training of 22 Zamindars started in the zamindari class in the preceding year was completed. 24 were newly admitted, out of whom 13 finished their course, leaving 11 under training at the end of the year.

80. Lateral boring of wells was continued and 34 well-boring sets were provided for work in the district. The boring augmented the supply of water in about 234 wells.

81. The Dairy at the Basi Farm was transferred on the 1st November, 1936, to the Household Department at the Rambagh Palace, along with the services of Mr. Handa, the Dairy Assistant. Selected animals from the Murra (buffalo) herd were also made over to the department and the remaining stock was disposed of by public auction. The Malvi (cow) stock was also sold off in May 1937, after retaining 8 bull-calves for the Basi Farm.

82. Castration by the bloodless method of Dr. Burdizzo was continued, the number of animals castrated during the year being about 3,217.

83. The receipts and expenditure of the department are compared below with those of the preceding year :—

RECEIPTS.

				1935-36	1936-37
				Rs.	Rs.
Dairy Produce	..	..	..	3,647	156
Farm Produce	..	..	..	194	2,374
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	151	619
TOTAL	..			3,992	3,149

EXPENDITURE.

Establishment charges	..	..	..	18,808	16,039
Contingent expenditure	..	..	..	10,922	11,878
Capital expenditure	..	..	..	6,629	..
Travelling allowance	..	..	..	..	1,912
Reserve	..	..	..	..	1,055
TOTAL	..			36,359	30,884

SURVEY & SETTLEMENT AND LAND RECORDS.

84. *Survey & Settlement.*—The office of Settlement Officer was held throughout the year by Pandit Pashupati Nath Kaul.

85. Assessment was carried out in 376 Khalsa villages in the Tehsils of Sawai Jaipur, Bairath, Jamwa Ramgarh and Danta Ramgarh, and cash rents were introduced in them with effect from Sambat 1994.

Cost of management.

102. The cost of management is fixed at a figure not exceeding 13 per cent of the current income. Of this, 5½ per cent is credited to the State Treasury to meet supervision charges for the maintenance of the Head Office and the offices of Assistant Superintendents and the pay of the Travelling Auditor and his staff. The pay of the Superintendent is met from State Revenues. The Khetri estate contributed Rs. 5,217 towards the supervision charges while savings in the State Treasury from preceding years amounted on 1st September, 1936 to Rs.16,815. For local management by Kamdars, the percentage is not to exceed 7½ per cent of the current income of each estate. The needs of the heavily indebted Thikana of Dhula, however, necessitated the continuance of the increased percentage of 8½ per cent, with a corresponding reduction in supervision charges. The cost of management including supervision charges came to 11.26 per cent as against 11.67 per cent in the preceding year.

Liabilities.

103. The figures below show the progress made during the year in liquidating private debts including cash loans taken from the State :—

							Rs.
Total liabilities	..	..	..	..	..	..	18,73,951
Amount struck off	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,00,151
Balance	..	..	..	..	..	..	15,73,800
Payments made	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,41,334
Outstanding at the end of the year excluding claims under investigation	..						14,32,466

Investments.

104. The following statement shows the amount invested and withdrawn during the year :—

							Rs.
Investments at the beginning of the year	..	..	..	..	..	..	98,228
Amount invested during the year	..	..	..	..	..	..	36,329
Total investments	..						1,34,557
Withdrawals during the year	..	..	..	..	..	..	24,867
Amount transferred to the account of the released estates	..	..					3,918
Total withdrawals	..						28,785
Balance of investments at the end of the year	..	..	..				1,05,772

105. The details of the securities are as follows :—

							Rs.
5 per cent 1945-55 loan	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,600
5 per cent 1940-43 loan	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,200
3½ per cent 1947-50 loan	..	..	..	..	..	..	21,200
Imperial Bank of India Savings Bank	..	..	..	..	..	..	68,292
Post Office Cash Certificates	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,530
3 per cent Government Paper	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000
Post Office Savings Bank	..	..	..	..	..	..	750
On loan to Thikana Manda	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,200
TOTAL	..						1,05,772

Education.

106. There were 56 Wards of school-going age. Of these, 11 were at the Mayo College, Ajmer, 2 at the Daily College, Indore, 24 at the Man Nobles' School, Goner, 1 at the Mission High School, Jaipur, 1 at the Sanskrit College, Jaipur, 3 were studying outside the State, while 13 were attending village schools or were too young to receive any education. The Thakur of Pachewar who continued to receive mental treatment at Ranchi was reported to be well. Besides the above, seven wards were serving in various units of the Jaipur State Forces.

107. Sums aggregating Rs. 46,975 were spent on improvements to, and construction of, wells, bunds, buildings, etc. as compared with Rs. 36,085 in the preceding year. Of the sum

COURT OF WARDS.

96. There were no changes in the personnel, Lt. Colonel B. L. Cole, I.A. (Retd.), continuing to hold charge of the office of Superintendent, Court of Wards.

Personnel.

97. At the commencement of the year there were 87 estates under the Court's management, of which 12 were released. 13 having been newly taken over, the number under superintendence was 88 at the end of the year.

Number of Estates under management.

98. The receipts and expenditure of the estates under management are compared below with those of the preceding year :—

Income and Expenditure.

					1935-36	1936-37
					Rs.	Rs.
Opening balance	..	..	..	..	51,478	68,593
Income	..	..	..	..	7,45,277	8,02,441
Total receipts	..	..	..	..	7,96,755	8,71,034
Expenditure	..	..	..	..	7,23,900	8,13,190
Closing balance	..	..	..	..	72,855	57,844

99. Taking all the estates into consideration whether newly taken, released or under continuous management during the year, collections were 97.15 per cent of the rental demand as against the similarly assessed figure of 96.04 in 1935-36.

Demand and Collections.

100. The results of collections in those estates which were under management continuously are summarised below :—

Category of estates by income			Number under management	Percentage of variation in collection of 1936-37 over collection in 1935-36	Number showing Increase Decrease	
Over Rs. 50,000	..	..	1	+3.9	1	—
Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 50,000	..	..	7	-3.28	4	3
Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 20,000	..	..	10	+4.22	8	2
Rs. 4,000 to Rs. 10,000	..	..	8	+9.16	6	2
Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 4,000	..	..	12	+6.51	9	3
Under Rs. 2,000	..	..	28	-1.48	12	16
Do.	..	..	2	No variation	—	—
TOTAL			68	+1.61	40	26

101. Excluding the estates held in Udak, Inam, Bhog etc., Ranoli and Koochore Thikanas which pay their dues to Khandela Bara Pana and Shyamgarh which pays no dues, the total amount paid to the State on various accounts by estates that were under management throughout the year aggregated Rs. 2,00,692 as compared with Rs. 1,49,077 in the preceding year. The percentage of current collection paid to the State amounted to 33.8 as against 32.16 in 1935-36, as detailed in the subjoined table, which shows that the incidence of State demand is not uniform :—

State Demand.

Category of Estate by income	Percentage of current collection paid as State Demand	Category of Estate by income	Percentage of current collection paid as State Demand
Over Rs. 20,000	23.03	Over Rs. 50,000	25.05
Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 20,000	41.96	Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 50,000	29.69
Rs. 4,000 to Rs. 10,000	29.54	Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 20,000	38.43
Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 4,000	39.37	Rs. 4,000 to Rs. 10,000	39.00
Under Rs. 2,000	54.07	Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 4,000	36.97
Average	32.16	Under Rs. 2,000	53.65
			33.80

115. The total collections fell by Rs. 5,329 from Rs. 32,479 in 1935-36 to Rs. 27,150 during the year. The fall was due to a heavy hail storm in the eastern districts of the United Provinces. Political changes in British Indian Provinces are also having an indirect effect on collections. The expenditure, apart from public works, decreased by Rs. 1,146 from Rs. 21,351 in 1935-36 to Rs. 20,205.

of Rs. 46,975, Rs. 9,882 were spent on repairs to 160 wells and Rs. 14,704 on repairs to Bunds and Nadas. A village Primary school at Pachewar was constructed at a cost of Rs. 5,573.

108. Improved varieties of seeds of food-crops and of crops of commercial importance were distributed to cultivators. Punjab wheat and Jamnagar bajra are steadily growing in popularity. 14 young bulls were purchased of which 9 were obtained from Marwar. On the whole, the work done during the year resulted in a steady improvement in the conditions prevailing in the various Thikanas under management and among their tenantry.

General Remarks.

KHETRI THIKANA.

109. On his return from Kashmere, where he had proceeded in May, 1936, for a stay of five months, Raja Sardar Singh rejoined the Mayo College on the 1st October, 1936, and continued his studies till the end of the session. He passed with credit the examination of the 3rd year Post Diploma Course. The summer vacation of 1937 was spent by him at Mount Abu.

110. The term of service of Mr. G. A. Carroll, Superintendent of the Thikana, expired on the 15th July, 1937. B. Raghubar Dayal, Assistant Superintendent, held charge of the office of Superintendent, working under the supervision of Lt. Colonel B. L. Cole, I.A., (Retd.), Superintendent Court of Wards, from the 16th July, 1937 to the end of the year.

111. A total sum of Rs. 1,24,299 was spent on Public Works as compared with Rs 1,49,012 in the preceding year.

112. The year's working resulted in a surplus of Rs 87,527 after making an advance payment of Rs. 15,000 to the State Treasury in settlement of certain outstanding arrears. The receipts and expenditure of the year are compared below with those of the preceding year :—

RECEIPTS

					1935-36	1936-37
					Rs.	Rs.
Land Revenue	..	..	..	..	6,94,620	6,95,171
Other sources	..	..	..	..	3,04,233	3,31,423
				TOTAL	9,98,853	10,26,594
Expenditure	..	..	..	..	9,15,392	9,39,066
Surplus	..	..	..	..	83,461	87,528

113. The financial position of the Thikana is very satisfactory, as will be seen from the following figures :—

					1935-36	1936-37
					Rs.	Rs.
Cash Balance	..	..	..	..	2,27,545	2,43,643
Investments in Government paper and other securities					29,59,322	29,64,537
				TOTAL	31,86,867	32,08,180
Debts and loans due to the Thikana	..	..			1,90,939	1,86,218
				GRAND TOTAL	33,77,806	33,94,398

The administration of the Thikana continues to be satisfactory.

PUREJAT.

114. Isolated properties owned by the Darbar outside the Jaipur State are known as Purejat. These consist of villages, temples, buildings, agricultural land, etc., in Delhi, Allahabad, Ajodhia, Benares, Hardwar, Pachokar (U. P.), Ellichpur (C. P.), Burhanpur (C. P.) and Aurangabad (Deccan). The Purejat are managed by a Munsarim under the control of the revenue Minister of the Council.

<u>CLASS OF COURT</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>POWERS</u>
		<i>Appellate Extraordinary</i> —First appeals against decrees and orders passed by Munsifs and Tahsildars, when specially authorised in this behalf by the Chief Court.
(4) Nazim's Court, Kot-Kasim	.. 1	<i>Original</i> —All suits valued upto Rs. 1,000.
(5) Munsif's Courts	.. 11	<i>Original Ordinary</i> —All suits valued upto Rs. 500. <i>Original Extraordinary</i> —Suits valued upto Rs. 1,000.
(6) Tahsildars' Courts	.. 19	<i>Original</i> —Suits valued upto Rs. 50 where one party is a cultivator.

CRIMINAL COURTS.

(1) Chief Court	.. 1	<i>Original Extraordinary</i> —Any case transferred to its file. <i>Appellate</i> —(i) Appeals against acquittals by— (a) Sessions Judges, (b) Assistant Sessions Judges, and (c) Any other Court, when presented by the Public Prosecutor under directions from any officer specially authorised in this behalf by the Darbar. (ii) Appeals by persons convicted on trials held by a Single Judge of the Chief Court under Section 415 sub-Section (2). (iii) Appeals against convictions by— (a) Sessions Judges, (b) Assistant Sessions Judges or Magistrates in case the sentence of one or all of the accused exceeds four years' imprisonment and (c) Magistrates, when the conviction is under Section 117 of the Jaipur Penal Code, subject in all the cases, to the provisions of Section 330 Criminal Procedure Code. (iv) Appeals against such other orders passed by Sessions Judges, as are appealable under the Code of Criminal Procedure.
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CHAPTER IV.

JUDICIAL.

116. The administration of Civil and Criminal justice is guided generally by the spirit of the law in force in British India. The Council of State is the highest tribunal. Appeals lie to the Council from decrees or final orders passed by the Chief Court in exercise of its appellate or original civil jurisdiction when (1) the amount or value of the subject-matter of the suit in the court of first instance and the amount or value of the subject-matter in dispute on appeal to the Council exceeds Rs. 10,000 (2) the decree or final order involves some claim or question to property of like amount or value. References lie to the Council when the decree or final order has been passed by a full bench of the Chief Court constituted by all the Judges of the Court, and such Judges are equally divided in their opinion. On the Criminal side, the orders of acquittal or conviction passed by the Chief Court are final but all sentences for capital punishment or imprisonment for life are subject to confirmation by the Council. Capital sentence, it may be noted, is not now inflicted in the State. Judicial system.

117. The different classes of the Civil and the Criminal courts working during the year, their number and the powers exercised by each class are detailed in the subjoined table :— Classes of Courts.

CIVIL COURTS.

<u>CLASS OF COURT</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>POWERS</u>
(1) Chief Court	1	<p><i>Original extraordinary</i>—Any case transferred to its file.</p> <p><i>Appellate</i>—(i) First appeals from decrees and orders passed by District Judges in the exercise of their original jurisdiction.</p> <p>(ii) Second appeals from decrees and orders passed by District Judges and Subordinate Judges in the exercise of their ordinary or extraordinary appellate jurisdiction.</p> <p><i>Revisional</i>—Against the orders of all the subordinate Courts, subject to the provisions of Section 634, Civil Procedure Code.</p>
(2) District Judges' Court ..	1	<p><i>Principal Civil Court of Original Jurisdiction.</i></p> <p><i>Original Ordinary</i>—All suits valued above Rs. 5,000.</p> <p><i>Appellate</i>—First appeals against decrees and orders passed by Subordinate Judges and Munsifs in the exercise of their original jurisdiction.</p>
(3) Subordinate Judges' Courts ..	7	<p><i>Original Ordinary</i>—All suits valued upto Rs. 5,000.</p> <p><i>Original Extraordinary</i>—Suits valued upto Rs. 10,000</p>

<u>CLASS OF COURT</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>POWERS</u>
		<i>Revisional</i> —Against the orders of all Subordinate Courts unless such jurisdiction has been exercised by a Court of Session.
(5) Magistrates, 1st Class	.. 6	<i>Original Ordinary</i> —All the powers conferred by the Code of Criminal Procedure (vide Section 21, Schedule II, Cl. iii & Schedule III, Cl. i).
(6) Magistrates, 2nd Class	.. 10	All the powers conferred by the Code of Criminal Procedure (vide Section 21, Schedule II, Cl. ii and Schedule III, Cl. ii).
(7) Magistrates, 3rd Class (Tahsildars)	.. 21	All the powers conferred by the Code of Criminal Procedure (vide Section 21, Schedule II, Cl. i and Schedule III, Cl. iii).

Personnel.

118. There was no change in the personnel of the Chief Court, Rai Bahadur Pandit Seetla Prasad Bajpai, C.I.E., continuing in the office of Chief Justice. Among the subordinate judicial officers, the department lost an efficient official by the premature death of M. Shyam Lal Saxena, B.A., LL.B., Faujdar, Jaipur City. Mr. Beer Bahadur Singh Nazim was appointed in his place. The post of a Special Assistant Sessions Judge had to be created for a period of about 4 months to try cases arising out of disturbances caused by Zamindar-Minas in Dausa Nizamat. Mr. Roop Singh, B.A., LL.B., Subordinate Judge, Jaipur City, was selected to work in it. Five posts of Naib Nazims were created as a tentative measure to relieve Nazims of most of their magisterial duties and also to help them in their revenue work. The Naibs, who were selected from among Law Graduates were mostly practising lawyers of some experience of the Bar. They were invested with first class magisterial powers. To clear off arrears, which had, owing to pressure of work, accumulated in the court of some of the Munsifs, the post of an extra Munsif was temporarily created and Syed Ikramul Haq, B.A., LL.B., was appointed to it.

Civil Work.

119. The number of newly instituted suits fell from 12,575 to 11,409, indicating an approximate decrease of 9.27 per cent. It is probably due, in a great measure, to the rule passed in December, 1936, exempting milch cattle of agriculturists from attachment and sale in execution of money decrees. The realizations in execution of decrees increased by Rs. 43,011 from Rs. 5,80,261 in 1935-36 to Rs. 6,23,272 during the year.

Criminal Work.

120. The number of criminal cases rose from 10,438 to 11,802. The rise is noticeable more in the courts of Session than in those of Magistrates. A remarkable decrease is noticeable in cases of murders, mischief and forgery.

Legislation.

121. Appendix XIX contains the list of Enactments and Rules which were in force in the State at the end of the year.

REGISTRATION.

122. The work done by the Registration Department is exhibited in the subjoined table:—

				<u>1935-36</u>	<u>1936-37</u>
Number of documents registered				2,318	2,346
				Rs.	Rs.
Registration fees				3,312	3,618
Stamp Duty				35,390	27,550
Talana etc.				293	316
Miscellaneous including copying fees				2,183	2,270
Total receipts				41,378	33,754
Expenditure				2,446	2,667
Net receipts				38,932	31,087

<u>CLASS OF COURT</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>POWERS</u>
		<i>Revisional</i> —Against the orders of all the Subordinate Courts, subject to the provisions of Section 351 Criminal Procedure Code.
(2) Sessions Judges' Court	.. 1	<p><i>Principal Criminal Court of Original Jurisdiction.</i></p> <p><i>Original Ordinary</i>—All cases exclusively cognizable by Court of Session.</p> <p><i>Appellate</i>—(i) Appeals against conviction by—</p> <p>(a) Assistant Sessions Judges or Magistrates if the sentence of none of the accused exceeds four years' imprisonment</p> <p>and</p> <p>(b) District Magistrates or Magistrates of the first class, when the conviction is not under Section 117 Jaipur Penal Code, subject in both the cases to the provisions of Section 313 Criminal Procedure Code.</p> <p>(ii) Appeal against orders of acquittal passed by a District Magistrate or a Magistrate of the first, second or third class, when presented by the complainant.</p> <p>(iii) Appeal against such other orders passed by District Magistrates or Magistrates of the first class as are declared appealable under the Code of Criminal Procedure.</p> <p><i>Revisional</i>—Against the orders of all the Subordinate Courts, provided such jurisdiction has not been exercised by a District Magistrate.</p>
(3) Assistant Sessions Judges' Courts	.. 5	<i>Original</i> —All cases declared by the Darbar under Section 183, Sub-Section 2 of the Code of Criminal Procedure to be exclusively triable by such court.
(4) District Magistrates' Courts (Nazims and Faujdar, Jaipur City)	.. 12	<p><i>Original Ordinary</i>—All the powers conferred by the Code of Criminal Procedure (vide Section 21 and Schedule II, Cl. iv).</p> <p><i>Original Extraordinary</i>—Enhanced powers under Section 19-A Criminal Procedure Code.</p> <p><i>Appellate</i>—Appeals against convictions by Magistrates of the second or third class.</p>

CHAPTER V.
PROTECTION.
MILITARY.

Constitution.

129. His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur is the Chief Commandant of the Jaipur State Forces, which were re-organised in 1931-32. The Chief Commandant is the supreme executive authority in military affairs, which he administers with the assistance of his two Staff Officers. The office of Chief Staff Officer, Jaipur State Forces, was abolished with effect from the 11th September, 1936, and all correspondence which used to be addressed to the Chief Commandant or the Chief Staff Officer is now addressed to "Headquarters, Jaipur Army".

Military Units and their expenditure.

130. The different classes of the units of the Jaipur Army and the expenditure of each are exhibited in the subjoined table :—

				1935-36	1936-37
				Rs.	Rs.
A CLASS (FOR GENERAL SERVICE)					
The Jaipur Lancers	..	..	..	4,46,804	4,40,119
The 1st Jaipur Infantry	..	..	..	3,01,367	3,16,634
The Jaipur State Transport Corps	..	..	..	1,56,841	1,84,601
B CLASS (FOR INTERNAL SECURITY)					
The Sawai Man Guards	..	..	..	2,87,222	3,15,103
The 2nd Jaipur Infantry	..	..	..	88,245	85,227
C CLASS (IRREGULARS)					
Artillery (including Magazine)	..	..	..	31,108	31,177
TOTAL	..	..	..	13,11,587	13,72,861
Lansdowne Military Hospital	..	..	..	23,080	28,452
GRAND TOTAL	..	..	..	13,34,667	14,01,313

Jaipur Lancers.
Vide Ap. XXI.

131. Lt. Colonel C. O. B. Daunt, M.C., continued to command the Jaipur Lancers, which was raised on the 1st of December, 1923. The strength of the unit was 530 officers and men with 508 horses. Four State Officers and four other ranks underwent various courses during the year.

1st Jaipur Infantry.
Vide Ap. XXII.

132. The Infantry was raised on the 1st of December, 1923. Lt. Colonel Bhim Singh Thapa, M.C., I.O.M., retired on the 1st September, 1936. He was succeeded by Lt. Colonel R. P. T. French, M.C., who took over charge on the 19th September, 1936. The strength of the unit was 779 officers and men during the year. It was inspected by the Military Adviser, Rajputana State Forces, in April and August, 1937. Four State Officers, 2 Indian Officers and 19 other ranks were sent to undergo training in various courses during the year.

Jaipur Transport Corps.
Vide Ap. XXIII.

133. Major Thakur Hukam Singh Bahadur, O.B.I., I.D.S.M., continued to command the unit which was raised in 1889. The strength of the Corps was 282 officers and men, 191 carts and 416 animals during the year. The Corps was on active service in Chitral in 1895, on the North-West Frontier in 1895-98, in Mesopotamia during the Great War of 1914-19, and in the Afghan War of 1919.

Sawai Man Guards.
Vide Ap. XXIV.

134. His Highness' Infantry Body Guard has been designated the Sawai Man Guards. The unit was raised on the 1st September, 1932, by His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur

123. It will be observed that while the number of documents registered rose by 28, the net income fell by Rs. 7,845.

EXTRADITION.

124. The Treaty made with the British Government in 1868 regulates the extradition of offenders between the Jaipur State and British districts in respect of certain heinous offences specified therein. Accused persons are, however, now exchanged on the basis of reciprocity for other offences also. A reciprocal arrangement has also been made with the British authorities for the surrender of recovered stolen property, where extradition of the offender is not demanded.

125. Since 1873, Extradition Agreements for the mutual surrender of offenders have, from time to time, been concluded with the States of Bharatpur, Bikaner, Jhind, Loharu, Nabha, Patiala and Udaipur. Extradition with the Gwalior State is regulated under the Henry-Wyllie Rules. These arrangements have not proved altogether satisfactory under present conditions. Proposals were, therefore, made to various States for the revision of the agreements on modern lines and such agreements have so far been concluded with the States of Alwar, Bikaner, Bundi, Jodhpur, Karauli, Kishengarh, Kotah, Tonk, Bharatpur, Jhalawar, Bhopal and Dholpur. Negotiations for the conclusion of a formal Extradition Treaty with the Indore State did not prove successful. In practice, however, reciprocity in extradition, on the basis of sufficient prima facie evidence, exists between the Jaipur and the Indore States. After protracted correspondence, a revised extradition agreement was concluded with the Patiala State. It was brought into force with effect from the 1st September, 1937.

126. The Sambhar Shamlat Area, which is the joint property of the Jaipur and the Jodhpur States, is administered by a body known as Sambhar Shamlat Board, consisting of one Member from Jaipur and one from Jodhpur. The jurisdiction to demand or to grant extradition is exercised in this area by the Jaipur and the Jodhpur Governments through the Departments dealing with matters relating to extradition within their respective territories. The period during which each Government control extradition within the area coincides with the term of the office of the States' nominee to the post of Executive Officer of the area, the authorities to whom the States delegate their jurisdiction communicating direct with the Executive Officer.

127. Agreements for the reciprocal surrender of deserters from the State Military Forces have been entered into with the Dharangdhara, Dungarpur, Idar, Malerkotla, Sirmur and Dhar States.

128. Details of the extradition cases dealt with during the year are given in Appendix XX. The Jaipur Government asked for extradition in 120 cases, in 108 of which it was granted. In 203 cases, extradition was demanded from the Jaipur Government, in 185 of which it was given.

171. The decrease in the export of cotton, kapas, zeera and ghee is mainly responsible for the fall in receipts. The small rise in expenditure is chiefly due to the improvement of pay of the subordinate staff.

General Remarks.

172. There was no change in the location of Customs outposts, their number remaining the same as in the preceding year, namely 277.

EXCISE.

Personnel.

173. Dewan Bahadur Pandit Pyare Lal Bhargava, B.A., held charge of the Excise Department throughout the year.

Receipts and Expenditure.

174. There was again a rise in net receipts of the department by Rs. 10,012, as will be seen from the following figures :—

RECEIPTS							1935-36	1936-37
							Rs.	Rs.
<i>Country Liquor—</i>								
Still-head Duty .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..		3,06,503	3,32,642
License fee for retail vend .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..		73,919	78,867
TOTAL ..							3,80,424	4,11,509
<i>Foreign Liquor—</i>								
License fee .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..		2,141	4,038
<i>Opium—</i>								
Import Duty .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..		2,53,833	2,40,119
License fee for retail vend .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..		33,310	33,427
TOTAL ..							2,87,143	2,73,546
<i>Hemp Drugs—</i>								
Import Duty .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..		1,00,856	89,481
License fee for retail vend .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..		18,602	24,866
TOTAL ..							1,19,458	1,14,347
Miscellaneous including composition of cases, recovery of arrears, etc.							5,515	4,188
TOTAL receipts ..							7,94,681	8,07,628
EXPENDITURE							1935-36	1936-37
							Rs.	Rs.
Staff .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..		35,170	38,539
Rewards .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..		5,995	5,670
Travelling allowance .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..		9,945	9,122
Miscellaneous, including contingencies, uniforms etc. ..	..	..	..	..	..		4,298	5,012
TOTAL expenditure ..							55,408	58,343
Surplus							7,39,273	7,49,285
							+ Rs. 10,012	

CHAPTER VI.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

PRICES OF FOOD GRAINS.

163. Prices of food grains showed an appreciable rise during the year. From Appendix XXXIV it will be observed that in Jaipur City the average rate per rupee of staple food grains—wheat and barley, rose from 13 seers, $8\frac{1}{2}$ chhataks and 20 seers 10 chhataks in 1935-36 to 12 seers, $3\frac{1}{2}$ chhataks and 20 seers 3 chhataks, respectively, during the year.

COTTON PRESSES AND GINNING FACTORIES.

164. Owing to depression in the cotton market and consequent poor export, the result of the working of the three cotton presses and the ginning factory owned by the State was not as good as in the preceding year, as will be seen from the following figures:—

			Gross receipts	Gross expenditure	Net receipts, depreciation charges not taken into account
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Jaipur Cotton Press ..	1935-36		63,323	38,071	25,252
	1936-37		38,912	26,772	12,140
Mandawar Cotton Press ..	1935-36		18,639	12,398	6,241
	1936-37		14,964	10,368	4,596
Ginning Factory, Jaipur ..	1935-36		31,038	21,116	9,922
	1936-37		21,112	17,422	3,690

165. A new Cotton Press and Ginning Factory was started at Malpura on the 12th February, 1937, by Messrs Chatterbhuj Piramal of Bazar.

MINES.

166. Dr. W. Chowdhry, B.Sc., F.G.S., the State Geologist, continued to hold charge of the Mining Department.

167. The income of the department rose from Rs. 88,183 in 1935-36 to Rs. 95,370 during the year, the expenditure falling from Rs. 36,872 to Rs. 30,601. The number of quarries leased was 139 against 133 in the preceding year.

168. The Bhankri Quarries are under the supervision of the Engineer-in-Charge of Water Works. The total number of slabs available during the year was 61,823, of which 60,961 were sold for Rs. 98,682, leaving 862 slabs in hand at the end of the year.

CUSTOMS.

169. The charge of the Customs Department was held throughout the year by Dewan Bahadur Pandit Pyare Lal Bhargava, B.A., Commissioner of Customs and Excise. **Personnel.**

170. The total receipts decreased by Rs. 94,815 from Rs. 16,09,923 in 1935-36 to Rs. 15,15,658 during the year, while the expenditure increased by Rs. 3,846, from Rs. 1,86,813 to Rs. 1,92,661. **Income and Expenditure.**

Opium.

183. Poppy is not cultivated in the State. The right of supplying opium to the State for issue to retail vendors was farmed to Tewari Govind Narain of Jaipur during the year under report at the following rates :—

Biscuit Opium	.. ..	Rs. 16 4 0	per seer at the Jaipur Warehouse
		Rs. 16 12 0	per seer at the Mofussil Warehouses
Ball Opium	.. ..	Rs. 13 8 0	per seer at the Jaipur Warehouse
		Rs. 14 0 0	per seer at the Mofussil Warehouses

184. The right of retail vend was sold by public auction. The vendors were supplied opium from the State Warehouses at Rs. 17 per seer of biscuit and of ball opium.

185. The import duty both on Biscuit and Ball opium was levied at the rate of Rs. 29 per seer.

186. The price allowed for retail sale by vendors was Rs. 55 per seer.

187. The number of opium shops increased from 223 to 301 but the consumption decreased from 8,636 seers to 8,099 seers during the year.

Hemp Drugs.

188. Tewari Govind Narain had the contract for the supply of Hemp drugs for the year at the following rates :—

						Rs. a. p.
Charas	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	25 0 0 per seer
Ganja	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	3 0 0 per seer
Bhang (of Jaipur growth)	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	8 0 0 per maund
Bhang (from Hoshiarpur)	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	18 0 0 per maund

189. The retail vendors were supplied at the following rates :—

						Rs. a. p.
Charas	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	25 0 0 per seer
Ganja	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	3 0 0 per seer
Bhang	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	21 0 0 per maund

190. The rates of import duty on Ganja and Bhang were :—

						Rs. a. p.
Ganja	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	10 0 0 per seer
Bhang	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	7 0 0 per maund at Jaipur 7 8 0 per maund in Mofussil

191. The duty on Charas was Rs. 30 a seer upto 1st April, 1937 and thereafter it was reduced to Rs. 10 per seer till 16th August, 1937, from which date it was increased to Rs. 20 per seer.

192. The right of retail sale was sold by public auction, as usual, the prices fixed for sale by vendors being :—

Charas	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	Rs. 80 per seer (Rupee one per tola)
Ganja	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	Rs. 30 per seer (6 annas per tola)
Bhang	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	Rs. 40 per maund (Rupee one per seer)

193. The number of shops increased from 205 to 226, the consumption being as noted below :—

						1935-36	1936-37
Charas	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	2,251 seers	2,187 seers
Ganja	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	119 seers	131 seers
Bhang	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	296 maunds	306 maunds

175. Incidence of consumption and taxation per head of population is shown below :—

Incidence of consumption and taxation.

			<u>Incidence of consumption</u>		<u>Incidence of taxation</u>	
			<u>1935-36</u>	<u>1936-37</u>	<u>1935-36</u>	<u>1936-37</u>
Country Liquor	..	..	0.024 L. P. Gallon	0.028 L. P. Gallon	3.30 annas	3.38 annas
Opium	..	..	3.15 Mashas	2.95 Mashas	1.74 "	1.66 "
Charas	..	..	0.82 "	0.79 "	8.7 Pies	8.3 Pies
Ganja	..	..	0.043 "	0.047 "		
Bhang	..	..	4.3 "	4.4 "		

176. The contract for the exclusive supply of country liquor remained with the Amritsar Distillery Company Ltd., Amritsar, at the rate of Rs. 1-4 per London Proof Gallon. Country Liquor.

177. The system of disposal by auction of the right of retail vend remained in force throughout the State except in the outlying Nizamat of Kot Kasim, which continued to remain under the outstill system, under which the right of manufacture and sale is farmed to one man.

178. There was no change in the rates of still-head duty which were as follows :—

						<u>Per London Proof Gallon</u>
						Rs. a. p.
In Jaipur City	..	..	..	..	..	7 8 0
In Tahsils of Khandar and Toda Rai Singh	..	..	..	..	..	5 2 6
In the whole of the State except Jaipur City and the Tahsils of Khandar & Toda Rai Singh	..	..	..	..	..	6 1 6

179. The strength of liquor for retail sale also remained the same namely :—

10 Under-proof	..	In Jaipur City
10 Under-proof	..	In Tahsils of Khandar and Toda Rai Singh
30 Under-proof	..	
40 Under-proof	..	
10 Under-proof	..	In the whole of the State except Jaipur city and Tahsils of Khandar and Toda Rai Singh.
30 Under-proof	..	

180. The prices fixed for retail sale by vendors were as below :—

<u>Strength</u>	<u>Liquor plain per bottle</u>		<u>Liquor spiced per bottle</u>	
	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.
10 Under-proof	1 9 0	1 12 0
30 Under-proof	1 2 0	1 4 0
40 Under-proof	0 12 0	..

181. The total consumption of liquor in the whole of the State increased from 44,670 to 51,783 London Proof Gallons, as also the number of liquor shops from 293 to 296.

182. Foreign liquor is sold in Jaipur City only, the number of licenses issued for its sale during the year being eight as below :— Foreign Liquor.

Retail	..	5
Bar	..	1
Hotel	..	2

200. The income of the department rose from Rs. 68,821 in 1935-36 to Rs. 84,058 as detailed below :—

				1935-36	1936-37
				Rs.	Rs.
Sale of ordinary stamps	..	..	..	40,318	48,045
Sale of service stamps	..	..	..	20,564	26,111
Receipts from other sources	..	..	..	7,939	9,902
TOTAL				68,821	84,058

The expenditure aggregated Rs. 59,444 as against Rs. 43,926 in the preceding year, the net receipts amounting to Rs. 24,614 as compared with Rs. 24,895 in 1935-36.

201. In order to provide facilities to the people residing in remote parts of the State, more letter-boxes were put up, the delivery staff was strengthened and a system for the sale of stamps through the agency of postmen and overseers was introduced.

194. The number of excise offences during the year are compared below with those during 1935-36 :—

						1935-36	1936-37
Illicit sale	..	..	..	..	..	5	1
Illicit possession	..	..	..	..	..	168	183
Illicit cultivation	..	..	..	..	..	5	5
Illicit distillation	..	..	..	..	..	52	84
Breaches of conditions of license	..	..	..	..	..	30	34
Other offences	..	..	..	..	..	22	7
TOTAL						282	314

195. Salt revenue from different sources aggregated Rs. 8,82,837 as against 8,87,992 as detailed below :—

						1935-36	1936-37
						Rs.	Rs.
Amount received from the Government of India under the treaty of 1869	..	..	..	..	..	2,75,000	2,75,000
Amount received from the Government of India under the treaty of 1879	..	..	..	..	..	4,13,309	4,13,309
Amount received from the Government of India on account of Royalty	..	..	..	..	..	1,90,189	1,80,057
Amount of duty realised through the Customs department under the Salt-Petre (Khara) Rules	..	..	..	..	..	9,323	14,289
Amount realised from the contract for "Khara"	..	..	..	..	..	171	182
TOTAL						8,87,992	8,82,837

STAMPS.

196. Court-fee and Revenue Stamps are printed under the orders of the Finance Minister of the Council and the work connected with their custody and sale is done in the Sadar Treasury, Jaipur.

197. The sale proceeds of Court-fee Stamps as well as of Revenue stamps decreased during the year, as will be seen from the following figures :—

						1935-36	1936-37	Decrease.
						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Court-fee Stamps	..	..	..	..	..	3,43,567	3,27,721	15,646
Revenue Stamps	..	..	..	..	..	52,724	44,424	8,300

RAJ POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

198. Rai Sahib Munshi Kishen Dayal Singh continued to hold charge of the Raj Postal Department, which functions within the territory of the State.

199. The branch offices at Phulera and Dausa were raised to the status of head and sub-offices, respectively, the total number of offices at the end of the year being two head-offices at Jaipur and Phulera, one sub-office at Dausa and 112 branch offices at the head-quarters of Nizamats and Tehsils and in important villages in the Khalsa and Jagir areas.

- (7) Re-construction of Khari Nullah Bund
- (8) Construction of Kot Bund near Mandawar.
- (9) Remodelling of Moran Sagar Canal.

Bund Bhanoti, Matholao and Bhankrota tanks breached owing to very heavy rainfalls at those places. They were, however, repaired and they stored some water during the subsequent falls.

Ramgarh Water Works.

209. The demand for water from Ramgarh continued to increase. The number of private connections rising from 744 to 1,005 during the year. There was an increase in the number of public stand posts also; it was 300 as against 298 in the preceding year. Water connections in Raj buildings numbered 180 as compared with 158 in 1935-36. The average amount of water pumped from Amani Shah and Ramgarh Water Works increased from 12,37,076 in 1935-36 to 12,91,330 gallons during the year. The revenue realised from water supply was Rs. 99,555 against Rs. 60,944 during the preceding year.

Electrical Department.

210. A number of improvements were carried out in the Power House. The total number of consumers was 3,322 during the year. The mileage of roads and streets in Jaipur lit by electricity was 5 miles and 1 furlong within the city and 15 miles and 5 furlongs outside the city. The gross revenue amounted to Rs. 4,25,693 against an expenditure of Rs. 3,33,526.

ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORICAL RESEARCH DEPARTMENT.

211. Rai Bahadur Daya Ram Sahni, C.I.E., M.A., continued to be Director of Archaeology and Historical Research.

212. The principal archaeological work of the year under report was the exploration of an ancient mound situated on the bank of a dried-up fresh water lake known as Naliasar at a distance of about 4 miles from the Sambhar lake. The mound measures about 1,600 feet from east to west by 1,900 feet from north to south. A few trial pits were dug into this site in 1884 A.D. by Surgeon-Major T. H. Hendley, Residency Surgeon, Jaipur, who was inclined to the opinion that the site was a Buddhist one. The recent excavations have, however, revealed no traces of Buddhism. The maximum height of the mound is about 40 feet above the level of the adjoining lake, and the greatest depth attained during the recent operations was 32 feet. The main trench, 170 feet by 170 feet, which was dug about the middle of the mound, reveals the existence of three principal strata of buildings. The latest among these date from about the 8th or 9th century A.D. Portable antiquities found on this level included shale or slate stone tablets bearing figures of Vishnu, Durga and other Brahmanical deities. Next below this level were found coins of the Indo-Sassanian period. The intermediate level which is assignable to the late Kushan and Gupta periods proves to be the most interesting. The buildings here are constructed on the usual Indian plan of a central open court surrounded by rows of rooms and are built of well-baked bricks of dimensions usually met with in buildings of this period on other sites. Definite evidence of the date of these structures was supplied by the discovery of a copper coin of Huvishka and a silver coin of the Indo-Greek king Hermaios in house IX. The finds include a large collection of pottery utensils of various kinds of fine clay rarely met with on other ancient sites of India. Among these are hemispherical or oval-shaped bottles with their necks, handles and spouts so designed as to represent the descent of the river Ganges from the matted hair of Tryambaka-Siva. This episode is mentioned in the Ramayana and relates how Bhagiratha, the great grandson of Sagara, brought the holy river to the earth for the purification and revival to life of the 60,000 dead sons of Sagara. The most interesting representation of this story is the great rock-cut bas-relief at Mahabalipuram or the Seven Pagodas. Another interesting antiquity from this intermediate level is an offering tank of burnt clay with a well-shaped figure of an elephant in the centre and lamps on the tops of the sides. Such tanks have also been found at Taxila and other Indian Sites and at Ur and in Egypt. The earliest stratum is at present represented by only one large house, in and around which were found circular copper coins recalling those of the Malava tribe found by Carleyle at Nagar in the Uniara Thikana of the Jaipur State. Further excavation of this site is in progress.

213. The Director inspected other monuments in the course of his tours. Six red stone pillars of the Kushan period at Lalsote belong to the railing of a stupa which, to judge from

CHAPTER VII.

PUBLIC WORKS.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

202. There was no change among the officers of the department, Mr. P. L. Bowers, C.I.E., Personnel.
M.C., I.S.E. (Retd.), continuing to remain in charge of the department.

203. The expenditure of the different departments under the control of the State Expenditure.
Engineer decreased from Rs. 46,26,291 in 1935-36 to Rs. 36,28,719 as detailed below :—

						1935-36	1936-37
						Rs.	Rs.
Direction	..	..	..	..	..	62,573	34,256
Buildings & Roads :—							
(a) Buildings	..	..	..	..	..	21,58,303	15,64,898
(b) Roads	..	..	..	..	..	3,79,202	4,31,195
(c) Miscellaneous Public Improvements	..	..	..	..	..	23,005	69,836
Irrigation	..	..	..	..	..	6,59,123	4,53,581
Imarat Department	..	..	..	..	..	1,19,310	1,11,631
Cotton Presses & Ginning Factory	..	..	..	..	..	59,927	54,563
Mines and Quarries	..	..	..	..	..	36,756	34,868
State Saloons	..	..	..	..	..	5,308	802
Electrical & Mechanical Department	..	..	..	..	..	3,71,901	4,00,467
Water Works	..	..	..	..	..	2,56,151	1,93,288
Contribution and other Budget Works	..	..	..	..	..	4,94,732	2,59,334
TOTAL						46,26,291	36,28,719

204. A number of additions and alterations were made in the Chandra Mahal. The Buildings.
work on the barracks of the Sawai Man Guards was in progress. The construction of a Hostel
for the Maharaja's College was started, as also a number of auxiliary buildings for the Lady
Willingdon Hospital.

205. Roads in the District as well as in the city of Jaipur were repaired and maintained. Communications.
No new roads were undertaken.

206. Extensions were made to the landing ground of the Sanganer aerodrome and run- Aerodrome.
ways were completed. A landing ground was constructed at Bairath.

207. The area under irrigation again decreased from 98,577 highas in 1935-36 to 95,800 Irrigation.
highas during the year. The revenue realisations amounted to Rs. 3,38,948 as compared with
Rs. 3,81,604 during the preceding year, the figures of expenditure being Rs. 4,62,467 and
Rs. 6,59,123, respectively.

208. The more important works carried out were :—

- (1) Remodelling of Ramgarh Canal.
- (2) Construction of Bund near Upreda.
- (3) Construction of Khandar Tank.
- (4) Construction of Canal from Galai Sagar.
- (5) Remodelling of Chaparwara North Canal.
- (6) Construction of a Bund at Chorara.

year under report, which was the first year of its direct management by the Darbar, were as below :—

	Rs.
Gross earnings	13,19,744
Working expenses	7,53,697
Net earnings	5,66,047
Net return on the capital cost of Rs. 83,55,698 on 1-9-1936 ..	6.77 per cent.

Capital cost.

228. The total capital expenditure of Rs. 6,48,173 incurred during the year raised the capital cost of the Railway from Rs. 83,55,698 at the beginning of the year to Rs. 90,03,871 at its close.

NAGDA-MUTTRA SECTION OF B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

229. The Darbar have contributed Rs. 85 lakhs towards the construction of the portion of the Nagda-Muttra Railway passing through their territory. Their share in net earnings of the Railway during the year ending on the 31st March, 1937, was more than that of the preceding year by Rs. 1,19,470, the figures for the two years being Rs. 7,92,180 and Rs. 6,72,710 respectively.

the design carved on one of them, must have been of the type represented by the later Sanchi stupas. Bisalpur, which is about 8 miles from Toda-Raisingh, preserves to this day in a nearly perfect condition a rare temple of the Chauhan period in typical Indo-Aryan style. An inscription, engraved on one of its pillars dated in Vikrama Sambat 1244 in the reign of king Prithviraja III, designates the temple as one of Gokarna. The monuments at Toda-Raisingh include a palace with its Dewan-i-Khas and Rang Mahal in late Mughal style, Hindu and Jain temples and costly step-wells for the storage of rain water, the earliest among which date from the middle of the 16th century.

214. An illustrated account of the "Archaeological Remains and Excavations at Bairat" was published during the year and a similar handbook on Sambhar is under preparation. The Director is also collecting materials for a book on the "Antiquities of the Jaipur State." About 125 photographs of antiquities recovered by excavation and of other monuments were taken.

215. The total expenditure of the department amounted to Rs. 20,822 as against Rs. 17,833 in the preceding year.

JAIPUR STATE RAILWAY.

216. The State having taken over the management of their Railway from the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company on the 1st April, 1936, this is the first report for a full year during which the administration of the Railway was directly and completely under their control. **Control.**

217. Mr. S. D. Gupta, M.B.E., M.A., continued to hold the office of Agent of the Railway. **Staff.** The scheme for training local men for appointments in the different departments of the railway progressed satisfactorily. Under the scheme, three men were trained and employed as Assistant Station Masters and two as Guards while 8 more were under training during the year.

218. The cost of capital works carried out during the year aggregated Rs. 6,16,140. They included Headquarters offices and bungalows for officers.

219. The stock of locomotives was the same as in the preceding year, namely 13. Six **Locomotives.** underwent repairs. By the end of the year the workshops were equipped to do all sorts of repairs except the machine-work which had to be done at the Railway Workshops at Ajmer and Jodhpur at a comparatively higher cost.

220. Arrangements were completed to enable the overhauling of rolling stock to be **Rolling Stock.** done at Jaipur and 22 vehicles were overhauled during the year. The passenger stock being not sufficient extra demands were met by hiring from the B. B. & C. I. Railway. 125 new goods-wagons of the latest design were built and supplied by the Indian Standard Wagon Co., Burnpur, at a cost of Rs. 4,44,800. An order was placed for one hundred more wagons.

221. Renewals have not only been kept up with demands but are making up for past neglect in this respect. The Senior Government Inspector of Railways, Bombay, after inspecting the line in Jaipur, 1937, reported that "during the period the B. B. & C. I. Railway worked the line, they neglected the renewal of sleepers etc. and these now require special attention." **Permanent Way.** Special attention was given accordingly to renewals.

222. The Railway equipped and opened its own stores during the year. All stores and **Stores.** sleepers are purchased by calling tenders. Coal is obtained through the Chief Mining Engineer.

223. The Traffic Audit and rating of through goods and passengers continued to remain **Traffic Audit.** with the B. B. & C. I. Railway but the question of taking them over is under consideration.

224. There was only one serious accident during the year resulting in the death of one **Accidents.** person and injury to two others. Three collisions, which might have ended seriously, were averted.

225. Two ticket printing machines were installed and all ticket printing work is now **Ticket Printing** done locally.

226. The three junction-stations at Reengus, Jaipur and Sanganer are worked by the **Joint Stations.** B. B. & C. I. Railway but the Jaipur State Railway pays their share of the cost of working.

227. The gross earnings, working expenses and net earnings of the Railway during the **Earnings.**

Cash Balances.

235. The opening and closing cash balances were :—

	In Reserve Treasury	In Sadar Treasury	With the Imperial Bank of India Jaipur & Bombay	TOTAL (Jharshahi)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Opening balance on the 1st Sep- tember, 1936	76,80,148	23,64,273	8,04,335	1,08,48,756*
Closing balance on the 31st August, 1937	76,80,148	29,13,926	4,79,821	1,10,73,895†

Investments.

236. The total investments aggregated Rs. 4,52,08,691 on the 31st August, 1937, as compared with Rs. 4,53,19,707 on the 31st August, 1936, as detailed below :—

	On 31st August, 1936	On 31st August, 1937
	Rs.	Rs.
Government of India securities of the face value of ..	3,59,54,500	3,59,54,500
Shares in Nagda-Muttra Railway	85,00,000	85,00,000
Loan to Bharatpur Darbar	8,05,207	6,94,191
Shares in Bombay Talkies	50,000	50,000
Shares in Pioneer Press	10,000	10,000
TOTAL ..	4,53,19,707	4,52,08,691‡

237. The cost price of the securities of the face value of Rs. 3,59,94,500 was Rs. 3,10,94,310 and their market value on the 31st August, 1937, was Rs. 3,64,34,509 showing appreciation in value by Rs. 53,40,199.

Interest on Investments.

238. Interest on investments decreased from Rs. 21,39,033 to Rs. 21,22,426 as noted below :—

	1935-36	1936-37
	Rs.	Rs.
Interest on Government securities	13,89,588	13,75,101
Receipts from shares in the Nagda-Muttra Railway	6,70,126	7,05,529
Interest on loan to Bharatpur Darbar	48,661	38,890
Interest on loans to Jagirdars	30,658	2,906
TOTAL ..	21,39,033	21,22,426

Assets.

239. The total assets, apart from outstandings against Jagirdars, etc. and the investments of Rs. 90,03,871 in the State Railway, aggregated Rs. 5,71,24,226 on the 31st August, 1937, made up of Rs. 1,14,35,526 in cash and investments of the market value of Rs. 4,56,88,700.

Mint and Tarkashi.

240. The receipts of the Mint and Tarkashi Departments decreased from Rs. 5,517 in 1935-36 to Rs. 4,295 during the year, as also the expenditure from Rs. 7,167 to Rs. 6,964.

241. *Mint*—Gold Mohars, Jharshahi rupees and Jharshahi small silver and copper coins are coined in the Mint; Standard weights in wrought iron and Standard yard measures are also prepared there. In addition, silver bars are cut into small bars of about 70 rupees in weight bearing the seal of the Mint. These are issued for manufacture into fine thread and laces. The output of silver bars decreased from 2,311 in 1935-36 to 2,019 during the year; the sale of Standard weights also decreased from 256 to 248 maunds.242. *Tarkashi*—The chief function of Tarkashi, which is one of the oldest institutions in the State, is to place the hall-mark of purity on all manufactures of gold and silver thread and lace.

* Equivalent to Rs. 1,15,26,803 Kaldar.

† Equivalent to Rs. 1,17,66,014 Kaldar.

‡ Exclusive of a fixed deposit of Rs. 3,61,631 with the Imperial Bank of India, Bombay.

CHAPTER VIII.

FINANCE.

230. Dewan Bahadur Lala Vaishnava Das was Special Accounts Officer throughout the year, Mr. D. N. Sen and Mr. B. G. Bhattacharyya, M.A., B.Sc., LL.B., holding the appointments of Accountant-General and Treasury Officer, respectively. During the absence of Rai Bahadur Pandit Amarnath Atal on leave outside India, Dewan Bahadur Lala Vaishnava Das officiated as Finance Minister from 24th April, 1937, to 23rd September, 1937, while Mr. Sen held the office of Special Accounts Officer, in addition to his own duties.

Personnel.

231. The revenue and expenditure of the State, which are detailed in Appendices XXXVII and XXXVIII, are abstracted in the subjoined table :—

Revenue and Expenditure.

RECEIPTS

	1935-36	1936-37	Difference
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Revenue heads	1,49,36,893 } 4 Mohars }	1,46,95,850	-2,41,043 4 Mohars
Debt heads	29,67,183	31,25,286	+1,58,103
Investments .. .. .	..	1,11,016	+1,11,016
TOTAL ..	1,79,04,076 } 4 Mohars }	1,79,32,152	+28,076 -4 Mohars

EXPENDITURE

Revenue heads	1,30,53,773	1,29,76,566	-77,207
Debt heads	30,24,965	30,11,901	-13,064
Capital budget (Electrical, New Water Works, Irrigation and Railway)	18,09,877	12,48,513	-5,61,364
Investments	2,59,434	632	-2,58,802
TOTAL ..	1,81,48,049	1,72,37,612	-9,10,437

232. The financial results of the year were satisfactory. As compared with the figures of the preceding year, there was a rise of Rs. 28,076 and 4 Mohars in total Receipts, and a much larger decrease of Rs. 9,10,437 in total Expenditure. Receipts of the year under the Revenue heads exceeded the expenditure under the same heads by Rs. 17,19,284.

233. Under the Revenue heads on the Receipt side, "Land Revenue" shows the largest decrease of Rs. 1,76,934 and "Railways" the largest increase of Rs. 2,97,266.

234. Under Revenue heads on the Expenditure side, there was a large increase of Rs. 5,57,855 under "Railways" due to the fact that the corresponding figure of the preceding year contained a provision for 5 months only. Smaller outlay on Railway and Irrigation works and on Aerodrome and Landing Grounds accounts for the decrease of Rs. 5,61,364 under Capital Expenditure.

TEMPERATURE.

			<u>Maximum</u>	<u>Minimum</u>	<u>Mean</u>	<u>Rainfall</u>
1933-34.	..	..	114.0 (on 14-6-34).	31.0 (on 22-1-34).	77.5	32.21
1934-35.	..	..	112.6 (on 28-5-35).	31.0 (on 19-1-35).	75.8	23.11
1935-36.	..	..	115.0 (on 14-5-36).	36.9 (on 13-1-36).	76.6	27.87
1936-37.	..	..	111.8 (on 18-5-37).	34.6 (on 14-1-37).	77.1	18.71

251. The Meteorological Observations taken at the Observatory during the ten calendar years 1928-1937 are exhibited in Appendix XXXIX.

VITAL STATISTICS.

252. The total number of births and deaths recorded in Jaipur city were 4,341 and 5,158, respectively, during the year under report as against 4,926 and 5,605, respectively, during 1935-36. Complete statistics for the whole of the State are not available.

SANITATION & EPIDEMICS.

253. The city of Jaipur was entirely free from plague. There was a mild outbreak of Cholera. Cases of small-pox and cerebrospinal fever occurred in sporadic form.

254. The number of various infectious diseases as reported from time to time by the Medical Officers of the State was as follows :—

				Number of cases.
Small-pox	..	..	..	129
Cholera	..	..	..	23
Plague	..	..	..	1
Cerebrospinal fever	..	..	..	10
Enteric Group	..	..	..	100
Influenza	..	..	..	64

The sanitation of the city continues to engage the attention of the Public Health Department. The slaughter houses, Fruits and Vegetable Stalls etc. were inspected from time to time. Special Excursion Trains on arrival at Jaipur were inspected for infectious diseases and medical aid was given where necessary. Whenever a report of occurrence of any notifiable disease other than small-pox was received from districts, officers of the Public Health Branch were specially deputed to investigate and adopt necessary measures.

VACCINATION.

255. The strength of the vaccination department during the year was 45 vaccinators, 6 candidate vaccinators, 3 permanent vaccination chaprasis; 66 temporary chaprasis were engaged during the vaccination season, as usual. The posts of two Inspectors were abolished and in their place a Sub-Assistant Surgeon was employed with the designation of Second Assistant Health Officer.

256. Successful primary vaccinations decreased from 78,636 in 1936 to 78,632 during the year, as also successful re-vaccinations from 158 to 71. The lymph is obtained from the Government Lymph Depot at Patwa-Dangar in the Nainital District. The expenditure of the department amounted to Rs. 24,440 as compared with Rs. 20,426 in 1936.

CHAPTER IX.

MEDICAL.

243. Lt.Colonel J. P. Huban, O.B.E., M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., I.M.S., continued to be Director of Medical Services, except for the periods from the 1st January to the 31st January, 1937, and again from the 22nd March to the 20th May, 1937, when he was on special duty at Vienna and in England, respectively. During his absence, his Personal Assistant Dr. W. Nazareth, M.B., B.S., was placed in charge of the administrative duties of the office of Director of Medical Services. Personnel.

THE JAIPUR METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATORY.

244. The observatory was established at its present site in 1881. It ranks as a first class observatory of the International Order. Observations are daily taken at 8.30, 12.30 and 17.00 hours, Indian Standard Time. To make the data immediately useful for purposes of forecasting, the observations taken in the morning are daily telegraphed to the Director General of Observatories, Poona, and to the Aviation Forecasting Centre at Karachi, while those of the afternoon to Karachi only. To help the Government of India in improving the efficiency of their forecasting and weather warning services in respect of the air-routes, the Jaipur Government also agreed in compliance with their wishes to telegraph afternoon observations to Poona too, with effect from the 1st March, 1937.

245. The morning and afternoon observations were telegraphed to the Royal Air Force Meteorological Officer, Peshawar, on 55 days during the year. One special set of observations was taken at 2 A.M. on the 16th June, 1937, in connection with a special aeroplane flight. Observation of an earthquake which occurred at Jaipur at 17.57 hours on the 13th June was also recorded and sent to the Director of Geological Survey of India, Calcutta, and to the Director General of Observatories, Poona.

246. The duties of a Climatological station were carried out as usual and Weather Reports were issued to local officers.

247. With a view to equip the Observatory with instruments of present day importance, the following modern instruments were obtained during the year :—

- (1) Anemograph for recording automatically the velocity and direction of the wind.
- (2) Bennet's visibility meter for recording the transparency of the atmosphere at night —a phenomenon of importance in night flying.
- (3) Besson's Nephoscope for direct determination of cloud movements.
- (4) Syphon Raingauge for automatically recording the time, duration and intensity of rainfall.

248. The Raingauge has been brought into regular use from the 17th August, 1937, and arrangements are being made for the installation of the other instruments.

249. The Head Observer and the Second Observer of the Observatory were sent to the Airship Base Observatory, Drigh-Road (Karachi) for training in Current Weather, Upper Air and in other observations important in Aviation.

250. The subjoined table shows the temperature and rainfall recorded at the Observatory :—

CENTRAL STATE LABORATORY.

264. The main work done in the Laboratory, which is located in the Mayo Hospital, is the examination of various samples of water, analytical examination of poisonous drugs, etc. and the manufacture of pharmaceutical preparations for the use of State Medical Institutions. 419 samples were examined. Of these, 391 were of water and 28 of opium etc. Over 4,000 pounds of standard pharmaceutical preparations were made for use in State Medical Institutions.

265. The training of probationer nurses and *Dais* was continued at the State Zenana Hospital and of probationer compounders at the Mayo Hospital. The system of bi-annual medical examination of boys and girls attending schools in the State was continued. A greater percentage of patients' blankets, bed-sheets etc. were obtained from the factory of the Central Jail, and the Medical Department has had all its printing work done by the State Press.

STATE VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

266. Since the 17th June, 1935, the State Veterinary Department has been under the control of the Director of Medical Services. Mr. J. Chowdhury, G.B.V.C., continued to be State Veterinary Officer. There was an increase in the work done by the Department, as is evident from the figures below :—

At Jaipur.

	1935-36	1936-37
Total number of cases treated	1,739	2,167
Operations performed	144	139
Castrations performed	11	20
Animals examined as regards soundness or otherwise ..	141	54
Medico-legal cases attended to	11	20
Post-Mortem examinations done	2	2
Medicines supplied in cases not brought to dispensary ..	237	225

In the District.

Number of villages visited	60	73
Cases treated	1,001	2,087
Animals inoculated against Rinderpest	1,953	8,704
Animals inoculated against Blackquarter	193	1,275
Animals inoculated against Haemorrhagic Septicaemia	363	389
Castrations performed	—	18

267. The total expenditure of the department rose from Rs. 9,065 in 1935-36 to Rs. 10,869 during the year.

MEDICAL RELIEF.

257. The opening of a new dispensary at Malsisar increased the total number of hospitals and dispensaries from 46 in 1935-36 to 47 during the year. Of these, 9 were in Jaipur City and 38 in the district, including 10 maintained by private individuals under the supervision of the Director of Medical Services. Subjoined are the details of medical relief afforded by these institutions :—

Medical
Institutions.
Vide Ap. XL.

	1935-36	1936-37
Out-patients treated	7,19,946	7,27,928
In-patients treated	11,376	11,720
Operations performed	32,491	29,439
Examinations done for Post-Mortem and injuries	2,782	3,146
Bacteriological, Pathological and Chemical examinations for Medico-legal and other purposes	8,121	11,992

258. The total expenditure of the State Medical Department rose from Rs. 3,95,169 in 1935-36 to Rs. 4,50,714 during the year.

Expenditure.

259. The Mayo Hospital is the central hospital of the State. Though out of date and unsuitable for modern work, it has accommodation for all varieties of patients and is provided with Laboratory and X-Ray services. It has 170 beds for males and 50 for females, which accommodation is invariably overcrowded. The Curzon Wyllie and the Lady Hardinge Memorial wards are much used by patients of better class. The work and expenditure of the hospital during the year are compared below with those of the preceding year :—

Mayo Hospital.

	Number of out-patients treated	Number of in-patients treated	Number of operations performed	Total expenditure incurred Rs.
1935-36	72,338	5,803	3,600	1,12,395
1936-37	73,570	6,191	3,807	1,13,516

260. The number of persons bitten by rabid dogs treated at the Anti-rabic Treatment Centre was 836 as against 607 in the preceding year.

Anti-rabic
treatment centre,
Mayo Hospital.
Lady Willingdon
Hospital.

261. The construction of auxiliary buildings required for the completion of this hospital is still proceeding and much progress has been made.

262. The work done at the State Zenana Hospital and the expenditure incurred thereon are detailed below :—

State Zenana
Hospital.

	Number of out-patients treated	Number of in-patients treated	Number of operations performed	Expenditure Rs.
1935-36	9,507	1,707	314	39,009
1936-37	8,830	1,782	353	61,675

The abnormal rise in expenditure is chiefly due to the re-organisation of the staff and increased provision under the head "Diet."

263. The Aushadhalaya was founded in June, 1919, by a few philanthropic citizens of Jaipur. Its chief source of income is donations from the public. The main object of the Aushadhalaya is to encourage the indigenous (Ayurvedic) system of medicine. Recognizing its usefulness, the State made an annual grant of Rs 1,000 in 1926. It was raised to Rs 1,200 in 1930, Rs. 1,500 in 1932 and again to Rs. 1,800 in 1935.

Dhanwantri
Aushadhalaya,
Jaipur.

274. There was one public institution for every 8 villages as against 9 villages in 1935-36.

275. The direct annual expenditure on educating each pupil in different types of institutions maintained by the State was as follows :—

					1935-36	1936-37
					Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Maharaja's College	..	..	..	..	232 9 0	229 0 6
Sanskrit College	..	..	..	..	69 13 8	65 0 0
High & A. V. Schools	..	..	..	..	47 9 2	39 4 4
Vernacular schools for boys	..	..	..	..	11 4 7	11 4 4
Girls' Schools	..	..	..	..	36 4 3	36 5 0
Average cost per scholar	..	..	..	..	50 2 5	50 0 0

276. In 1936-37 the number of scholars on the College rolls was 457 of whom 186 were in the Degree classes and 271 in the Intermediate classes, the corresponding figures for 1935-36 being 453, 200 and 253, respectively. The total expenditure on the College amounted to Rs. 1,04,666 as against Rs. 1,05,351 during 1935-36.

277. The results of the Degree and Intermediate Examinations were as follows :—

			Number of students sent up	Number of passes	Percentage
M. A. (Final)	..	1936	7	6	85.7
		1937	7	7	100.0
M. A. (Previous)	..	1936	10	7	70.0
		1937	8	8	100.0
M. Sc. (Final)	..	1936	1	1	100.0
		1937	1	1	100.0
M. Sc. (Previous)	..	1936	1	1	100.0
		1937	—	—	—
B. A.	..	1936	85	48	56.4
		1937	83	43	51.8
B. Sc.	..	1936	15	10	66.6
		1937	11	7	63.6
Intermediate (Arts)	..	1936	59	35	59.3
		1937	82	47	57.3
Do. (Science)	..	1936	31	17	54.8
		1937	30	16	53.3
Do. (Commerce)	..	1936	20	11	55.0
		1937	24	13	54.1

278. One student passed in the 1st Division in the M.Sc. (Final) and one in M.A. (Final) Examinations of 1937; the former was awarded the Krishna Kumari Devi Mathematics Gold Medal by the Agra University. Four students passed in the 1st Division in the Intermediate (Science) Examination, one of them standing first among all the successful candidates. Three students obtained distinction in Mathematics in the Intermediate Arts Examination and one in Mathematics and Physics in the Intermediate Science Examination. Two students obtained distinction in Steno-typing in the Intermediate (Commerce) Examination.

279. The following table compares the results of the Birla Intermediate College, Pilani, for the Intermediate Examination :—

CHAPTER X.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

268. The office of Director of Education was held by Mr. W. Owens, M.B.E., B.A., throughout the year. Mr. M. R. Oak, M.A., Principal, Maharaja's College, having proceeded on furlough, Vice-Principal Mr. K. L. Varma, M.A., was appointed to act as Principal, with effect from the 21st October, 1936. The services of Mrs. M. E. Cursetjee, Inspectress of Girls' Schools, were terminated on the 10th April, 1937; the question of the appointment of a successor to her was under consideration at the end of the year.

Personnel.

269. The State expenditure on education amounted to Rs. 6,64,020 as against Rs. 6,44,059 during 1935-36 showing an increase of Rs. 19,961. Besides State expenditure, the various Thikanas incurred on education an expenditure aggregating Rs. 1,20,760 as against Rs. 1,30,860 in the preceding year. Private persons and agencies also spent about Rs. 4,62,908 as compared with Rs. 3,75,788 in 1935-36.

Expenditure on Education.]

270. The total number of educational institutions increased by 75 and the total number of scholars by 3,454, as will be seen from the figures below :—

Number of institutions.

	1935-36		1936-37	
	Number of schools	Number of scholars	Number of schools	Number of scholars
State Institutions	270	21,351	283	22,135
Private Institutions	560	23,044	598	25,676
Chatshalas & Makhtabs	426	11,736	450	11,774
TOTAL ..	1,056	56,131	1,131	59,585

271. According to the Census of 1931, the population of the State was 13,87,067 males and 12,44,708 females. Calculated at the rate of 12* per cent, the male population of school-going age works out to 1,66,448 and the female population to 1,49,364, giving a total of 3,15,812. Of this total, 55,312 boys and 4,273 girls were under instruction in 1936-37, as compared with 52,438 boys and 3,693 girls in 1935-36. Thus 33.23 per cent of the males, 2.86 per cent of the females and 18.23 per cent of the entire population of school-going age were under instruction in the year under report.

Scholars.

272. The following statement compares the number of scholars according to race and religion :—

Scholars according to race and religion.

	Number of pupils of school-going age	Number of scholars in 1935-36	Number of scholars in 1936-37
Hindus	2,86,380	45,104	47,864
Musalmans	25,750	8,275	8,726
Others	3,682	2,752	2,995
TOTAL ..	3,15,812	56,131	59,585

273. During the year under report 18.46 per cent of the scholars were receiving English education, 0.44 per cent Technical education and the rest Classical or Vernacular education, the corresponding percentages for the preceding year being 18.90 and 0.63 respectively.

Proportion of scholars according to kind of education.

*The percentage has been calculated at 12 instead of 15; the former is regarded as more correct by the Educational Commissioner with the Government of India.

282. The enrolment of the School was 75 as against 65 in 1935-36. Three candidates were sent up from the school for the High School Examination of 1937 and all were successful. In the Jaipur Anglo-Vernacular Middle Examination of 1937, 8 candidates appeared and 7 passed. The total expenditure on the school amounted to Rs. 24,711 as against Rs. 23,997 in the preceding year.

283. The total number of scholars in the school was 216 as against 246 in 1935-36. The expenditure of the school increased from Rs. 25,540 in 1935-36 to Rs. 27,297 during the year.

284. The number of State Girls' Schools and the number of scholars attending them were as follows :—

			1935-36		1936-37	
			Number of schools	Number of scholars	Number of schools	Number of scholars
Normal School	..	..	1	16	1	10
Secondary Schools	..	..	2	245	2	244
Primary Schools	..	..	21	806	24	945
TOTAL	..	..	24	1,067	27	1,199

285. The total State expenditure on girls' education amounted to Rs. 45,179 as against Rs. 38,678 during the preceding year.

286. Four teachers from State Schools, and 14 from Thikana and Private Schools, who were admitted to the Training School at Jaipur in July, 1936, resumed their respective duties after completing the Anglo-Vernacular Teachers' Certificate Course. Four teachers from State Schools and 10 from Thikanas and Private Schools were admitted to the Anglo-Vernacular Teachers' Certificate Class of the Training School in July, 1937. Seventy-eight teachers from State Schools and 16 from Thikana and Private Schools were under training for the Primary Teachers' Certificate at the Normal School at Jaipur, and the Central Training School at Paota. Sixty-two candidates from the Normal School at Jaipur and 31 from the Central Training School at Paota appeared for the Primary Teachers' Certificate Examination of whom 39 and 15, respectively, satisfied the test. The total State expenditure on training institutions amounted to Rs. 29,613 as against Rs. 31,227 in 1935-36.

287. The total amount of grants-in-aid given to private institutions was Rs. 21,061 as against Rs. 21,209 in 1935-36.

288. Scouting and Physical training have been making steady progress. A training course in club exercises was held for the teachers of Vernacular Schools and a Drill-masters' class was conducted for Drill-masters employed in schools. About one hundred teachers are being trained in Physical training so that they may be able to conduct programmes in their respective schools. The Junior Red Cross Movement has been introduced in a fairly large number of educational institutions.

	<u>Year</u>	<u>Number of students sent up</u>	<u>Number of Passes</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
Intermediate (Arts & Science) ..	1936	35	15	43.0
	1937	37	21	56.7
Intermediate (Commerce) ..	1936	27	18	66.6
	1937	26	16	61.5

280. The number of scholars in the Sanskrit College increased by 32 from 426 in 1935-36 to 458 during the year, the expenditure decreasing by Rs. 16 from Rs. 29,741 to Rs. 29,757.

Maharaja's Sanskrit College.

281. The number of High Schools was the same as in the preceding year. Of the 13 High Schools, four are maintained by the State, three by Thikanas and six by private agencies. Their particulars and their results in the High School Examination conducted by the Rajputana Board are shown in the subjoined table :—

High Schools.

	<u>Year</u>	<u>Number of students sent up</u>	<u>Number of students passed</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
<i>State Schools</i>				
(1) Maharaja's High School, Jaipur ..	1936	133	95	71.4
	1937	132	79	59.8
(2) Darbar High School, Jaipur ..	1936	55	38	69.9
	1937	43	32	74.4
(3) Man Nobles' High School, Goner (Jaipur) ..	1936	3	1	33.3
	1937	3	3	100.0
(4) Maharaja's Girls' High School, Jaipur ..	1936	12	10	83.3
	1937	10	6	60.0
<i>Thikana Schools</i>				
(5) Jai Singh High School, Khetri ..	1936	19	14	73.0
	1937	14	7	50.0
(6) Anglo-Vedic High School, Jobner ..	1936	10	2	20.0
	1937	15	9	60.0
(7) Sri-Kalyan High School, Sikar ..	1936	18	13	81.0
	1937	21	18	86.0
<i>Private Schools</i>				
(8) Scottish Mission High School, Jaipur ..	1936	15	10	66.0
	1937	13	12	92.3
(9) Pareek Pathshala High School, Jaipur ..	1936	12	4	33.3
	1937	20	7	35.0
(10) Chirawa High School, Chirawa ..	1936	10	10	100.0
	1937	12	8	66.6
(11) Birla High School, Pilani ..	1936	44	32	72.0
	1937	33	24	72.7
(12) Seth G. B. Podar High School, Nawalgarh ..	1936	34	29	85.0
	1937	36	20	55.5
(13) Bishamberlal High School, Bagar ..	1936	12	9	75.0
	1937	12	8	66.6

CHAPTER XI.

MINOR DEPARTMENTS.

289. Captain Kanwar Amar Singh of the Jaipur Lancers was Superintendent of Atish during the year. 27 horses were newly added and 18 were reduced, which increased the strength from 127 at the beginning of the year to 136 at its close. The expenditure decreased from Rs. 1,83,831 in 1935-36 to Rs. 1,61,607 during the year. **Atish.**

290. Flight Lt. L. S. Hill was appointed State Pilot on the 1st October, 1936, in place of Mr. A. Le R. S. Upton, whose services were terminated. Mr. R. M. A. Lakin succeeded Mr. K. S. Misra in the appointment of Ground Engineer. He took over charge of his duties on the 16th May, 1936. **Aviation Department.**

291. The new aircraft Airspeed Envoy purchased for the use of His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur was brought by the State Pilot and the Ground Engineer from England; it took 33½ flying hours to reach Karachi. Flights made in this aircraft during the year totalled 135 hours and 34 minutes.

292. A flying Club, known as the Jaipur Flying Club, was started in March 1937 under the patronage of H. H. the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur, who was graciously pleased to present an aircraft "Tiger Moth" to the Club for instructional purposes. The instructor is His Highness' European pilot. The affairs of the Club are managed by a committee formed for the purpose. The main object of the Club is to give instruction in flying and to provide rapid transport for those requiring it. Flights totalling 46 hours and 55 minutes were made in this machine, His Highness himself having 3 hours and 20 minutes instructional flights.

293. The landing area of the Sanganer Aerodrome, which is available to civil aircraft, was extended and two runways were constructed to facilitate landing and taking off even during the rains. The aerodrome has been equipped with a small workshop for emergent and small repairs.

294. The construction of a new landing ground at Bairath increased the number of landing grounds to six, the other five being those at Malpura, Sawai-Madhopur, Isarda, Jhunjhunu and Ramgarh.

295. Excluding the cost of the purchase of aircrafts, the expenditure of the department amounted to Rs. 24,653 as compared with Rs. 25,271 in 1935-36.

296. Thakur Jaswant Singh of Parli, in charge of the amalgamated department of Bakshi Khana Jagir and Qilejat, and M. Shiv Prasad, Additional Bakshi Jagir remained in office upto the 22nd April 1937, when, consequent on the submission of resignation by Thakur Jaswant Singh, Pandit Brijmohan Nath relieved the above named officers. **Bakshi Khana Qilejat and Jagir.**

297. *Qilejat*.—From Appendix XLIII it will be observed that there were 33 forts on the borders of the State varying from small buildings with mud walls to massive structures such as the fort of Khandar and the historic stronghold of Ranthambhore. Of the 33, three namely Ranthambhore, Khandar and Sawai Jaigarh are partly garrisoned by retainers of Jagirdars also. In lieu of pay for service rendered, the Jagirdars are assigned a fixed number of villages from the revenues of which the expenses of their detachments are paid. When the Bakshi Khana Qilejat came into being, the strength of the State garrison was 2,026 officers and men, involving an expenditure of over three lakhs a year. The number of these forts, which are now of no military use is being gradually reduced, as also the strength of their garrison. During the year under report, 10 more forts with 138 men were reduced and the remaining 8 forts with a garrison of 356 men were maintained at a total cost of Rs. 38,634. The obligation of the Jagirdars to supply men for service at the forts of Ranthambhore and Khandar was commuted into cash in 1931-32 at the rate of Rs. 9 per man per mensem. Villages held by some of the Jagirdars on account of the Qiledari of these forts have been resumed—some at the Jagirdars' own request

Rs. 3,822 in 1935-36 to Rs. 2,734 during the year, while the expenditure, including that incurred through the Public Works Department, increased from Rs. 1,05,783 to Rs. 1,10,761.

312. *Ramniwas Garden* continues to be the principal recreation ground and favourite resort of the people of Jaipur City. The expenditure on its Botanical and Zoological sections amounted to Rs. 34,474 and Rs. 14,469, respectively, during the year.

Kapardwara.

313. B. Satkori Mukerji, B.A., continued to hold charge of the Kapardwara, which is located in a building within the premises of the Chandra Mahal Palace in the City. It consisted of the following four main sections during the year :—

- (1) Jawahar Khana, which contains valuable ornaments and jewellery of the State.
- (2) Tosha Khana, wherein personal apparel of the Ruler and other costly clothes are kept.
- (3) Zargar Khana, in which gold and silver articles are stored.
- (4) Khazana Bela, wherein cash is kept and accounts are maintained.

314. Including fresh arrears of Rs. 126 admitted during the year, the total outstanding arrears due to Kapardwara amounted to Rs. 8,34,192. Of this, a total sum of Rs. 24,205 was realised, leaving a balance of Rs. 8,09,987 at the end of the year. The expenditure of the department decreased from Rs. 29,433 in 1935-36 to Rs. 28,964 during the year.

Khasa Baggi Khana.

315. Khasa Baggi Khana continued to remain in charge of Thakur Kalyan Singh of Ajai-rajputra. The number of horses was the same as in the preceding year, namely 20. The number of carriages was also the same as in 1935-36, namely 33. The expenditure of the department rose from Rs. 18,285 in 1935-36 to Rs. 18,767 during the year.

Mahakma Khabar.

316. Mahakma Khabar is the Intelligence Department of the State. Its employees, who are known as Khabar Navises, are posted in different places in Jaipur city and also in Nizamats, Tehsils and other important places in the district. Their duty is to communicate news of importance to headquarters. The strength of the department decreased from 50 in 1935-36 to 49 during the year, as also its expenditure from Rs. 19,466 to Rs. 15,446.

Maharaja's Public Library.

317. The Library, which is located in a Raj building centrally situated in the city, was founded in 1886. It is a State Institution, being financed entirely by the Darbar, apart from a small monthly fee of four annas per head recovered from those readers, who take away books to read at their homes. The income from this source amounted to Rs. 285 as against Rs. 327 in the preceding year. The Library is open to the public from sunrise to sunset on all days except Sundays and holidays. The number of visitors and readers was 41,936 as against 45,695 in 1935-36. An addition of 253 books made during the year increased the total number of volumes from 22,768 in 1935-36 to 23,021. The total expenditure was Rs. 5,731 as against Rs. 4,827 in 1935-36.

Mistri Khana.

318. Mistri Khana is maintained for the prompt manufacture, and supply on payment, of articles of furniture required for the Palaces and the various departments of the State. The value of work turned out increased from Rs. 25,928 in 1935-36 to Rs. 46,912, due to some important works done during the year.

Motor Department.

319. Mr. J. N. Bhargava continued to be Superintendent of the State Motor Department. There were 63 motor vehicles at the beginning of the year. Ten new vehicles were purchased and fourteen old ones were disposed of, leaving 59 vehicles in the garage at the end of the year. The expenditure of the department amounted to Rs. 1,29,756 as against Rs. 1,30,499 in 1935-36.

Museum.

320. Babu Hanuman Prasad Vaish, B.A., continued to work as Curator of the Albert Museum under the control of the Director of Education.

321. The Museum, which is maintained by the State, came into existence in 1881. It was removed in 1886 to the Albert Hall in the Ramniwas Gardens. The building is one of the notable architectural features of Jaipur. The Museum is open to the public throughout the year from 7.30 A.M. to half an hour before sunset, except on Sundays when it is closed at 10 A.M. and re-opened at 3 P.M. On Fridays, it is reserved for women after 12 noon. The women visitors are taken round the galleries by women attendants. The number of visitors was 2,94,665 as against 2,63,626 during the preceding year. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 11,441 as against Rs. 13,980 in 1935-36.

301. Land was originally given on the condition that one man was produced for Raj service for each plough, one plough representing about 120 bighas. The descendants of the original grantees subsequently multiplied and the land was divided and sub-divided, each shareholder having to serve the Raj for a period proportionate to his share. The total number of co-sharers during the year was 1,712. These men now perform watch and ward duties in the palaces and in several departments and offices of the State. They also serve as guards at the forts of Nahargarh, Jaigarh and Ambagarh and other places. They are now attached to Bakshi Khana Qilejat and Jagir. The expenditure incurred in connection with their supervision amounted to Rs. 711 as against Rs. 698 in the preceding year.

302. Pandit Harihar Nath Sukhia continued to hold charge of the Charity Department. The expenditure of its various branches aggregated Rs. 2,74,347 as against Rs. 2,72,179 in 1935-36, as detailed below :—

Charity.

	1935-36	1936-37
	Rs.	Rs.
Karkhana Punya	62,585	63,106
Raj Temples	92,234	90,983
Sadabarat	25,447	26,900
Other charities (including miscellaneous expenditure) ..	79,490	80,881
Cost of Superintendent's office etc. (including Rozinas to Payandgan Modikhana)	12,425	12,477
TOTAL ..	2,72,179	2,74,347

303. The Gaushala and the Anath Ashram (Orphanage) for Hindu Orphans continued to receive monthly grants-in-aid of Rs. 100 and Rs. 50, respectively, from the funds of the Charity Department.

304. Thakur Kalyan Singh of Ajainjpura was Officer-in-Charge of Farrash Khana throughout the year. The expenditure of the department increased from Rs. 21,953 in 1935-36 to Rs. 25,439 during the year.

Farrash Khana
(including Mashal
Khana).

305. Of the 16 elephants in Feel Khana, 4 received from Alwar in the preceding year, were returned, leaving 12 at the close of the year. The expenditure of the department amounted to Rs. 31,485 as against Rs. 33,878 in 1935-36.

Feel Khana.

306. Lt. Colonel Thakur Bhairon Singh continued to be Superintendent of Forests, Shikarkhana and Grass Farm.

Forests,
Shikarkhana
and Grass Farm.

307. The receipts of the department decreased by Rs. 3,409 from Rs. 1,56,104 in 1935-36 to Rs. 1,52,695 during the year, while the expenditure increased by Rs. 11,237 from Rs. 1,42,168 to Rs. 1,53,405.

308. *Forests*—The total area under Forest conservation was 343 square miles. The number of forest offences rose from 431 in 1935-36 to 455 during the year. The compensation realised in the cases compounded rose in proportion from Rs. 2,038 to Rs. 2,550 during the year. The number of cattle admitted to grazing and the grazing-fee realised increased from 1,76,540 and Rs. 40,868 in 1935-36 to 2,05,745 and Rs. 78,889, respectively. The number of animals impounded was 3,549 as against 3,738 in 1935-36, the moiety of the Forest Department on account of pound-fees being Rs. 1,135 against Rs. 1,720. There were seven outbreaks of fire but the damage done was negligible.

309. *Shikarkhana*—Seven tigers and one panther were shot during the year. The total area under Shikarkhana was 34 square miles.

310. *Grass Farm*—The area under the control of the Farm was 19 square miles. Out of the total quantity of 2,40,199 maunds of grass in the Farm, 73,784 maunds were issued leaving a balance of 1,66,415 maunds at the close of the year.

311. Of the total number of 36 State Gardens maintained during the year, 6 were for the exclusive use of His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur. The receipts decreased from

Gardens.

Compositors	..	..	..	..	2
Machine and Press men	..	..	..	..	8
Litho Copyist	..	..	..	..	1
Daftri	..	..	..	..	1

333. More type was purchased during the year at a total cost of Rs. 994. The results of the year's working are compared below with those of the preceding year:—

		1935-36	1936-37
		Rs.	Rs.
Value of stock at the beginning of the year	.. ..	49,235	50,555
Value of stock purchased during the year	.. ..	24,983	21,289
	TOTAL ..	74,218	71,844
Value of stock issued during the year	.. ..	23,663	25,549
Value of balance of stock in hand at the end of the year	.. ..	50,555	46,295
Gross Income .. .. .	.. ..	11,571	11,874
Expenditure (including cost of raw material)	.. ..	36,014	38,830
Value of out-turn of work actually done during the year	.. ..	37,233	45,423
Net income after deducting expenditure and depreciation charges of machinery at 10 per cent	.. ..	2,540	2,332

Minor Karkhanas
and Beras,

334. Besides the departments dealt with in the foregoing paragraphs, there are a few minor Karkhanas and Beras, which do not call for special notice. Their expenditure and the strength of their staff are exhibited in Appendix XLV.

322. The additions made during the year included three Persian carpets, discovered in February, 1937, in one of the sealed rooms at Amber. One of these, now known as a "Persian Garden Carpet" is of exquisite workmanship, measuring about 29 feet in length and 12 feet in breadth. Garden scenes, with streams and channels containing fish and water fowl and trees with deer and other animals wandering under their shade, are depicted thereon, with a pavilion in the centre. Its floral setting is richly varied and exquisite in colour. According to a label attached to the carpet it was purchased in 1632 A.D. in the time of Mirza Raja Jai Singh (1622-1668) and the information on the subject collected from various sources suggests that it was woven in Persia during the time of Shah Abbas who ruled at Ispahan from 1586 to 1628 and who greatly encouraged carpet industry. It is believed to be one of the finest and most valuable specimens of a garden carpet existent in the world.

323. The sect of Nagar is said to have been established by one Sunder Das, who was one of the disciples of Maharaj Dadu Dayal, a religious preceptor, who flourished in the 17th century, and whose followers are called Dadu Panthir. Nagas form a quasi-religious military order, numbering several thousands, of whom the majority live in the Jaipur State. They are said to have come into prominence as a military force in the reign of Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh II, the founder of the city of Jaipur, and to have fought in many battles side by side with the Jaipur troops. They rendered meritorious services on the occasion of the Indian Mutiny of 1857. They do not now perform any Military duties but work as process servers and messengers at Tehsils and Nizamat. As stated in the preceding year's Report, their recruitment for military service has been discontinued.

Nagas.

324. The census taken last year revealed the fact that the actual strength of the Naga Force was 3,190 as against the fictitious figure of 3,377, at which it used to be shown in former years with an annual expenditure of over two and half lakhs of rupees.

325. At the beginning of the year under report there were 3,190 Nagas on the rolls, 7 were retired and 1,030 were removed from the Force, leaving 2,143 on the roll on the 31st August, 1937.

326. A total number of 493 Nagas have so far been settled on land and 1,322 detailed on duty at the different forts, Tehsils and other departments. About 120 have been given Military training. All these men, however, continued to be paid from the budget of the Force.

327. The total expenditure of the department amounted to Rs. 1,32,699 as against Rs. 1,88,324 in 1935-36.

328. Lala Shiv Pershad continued to be Officer on Special Duty in charge of Nagas.

329. Risala Kalan is a dismounted body of men, recruited solely from Rajputs. The men perform watch and ward duties in the City Palace and serve as Lawazami on ceremonial occasions. They are armed with swords and muzzle loading guns of local manufacture. Their strength continued to be 142 officers and men. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 17,316 as compared with Rs. 17,289 in 1935-36.

Risala Kalan.

330. Six Khari camels were maintained as in the preceding year, at a total cost of Rs. 3,021 as against Rs. 3,538 in 1935-36.

Shutar Khana.

331. Major C. J. Phillips, A.R.N.O., was Director of Music throughout the year. The total expenditure of the Band amounted to Rs. 20,633 as against Rs. 21,022 in 1935-36, the decrease being chiefly due to the re-adjustment of posts of bandmen.

State Band.

332. The State Printing Press, which is located within the premises of the Central Jail, is under a Manager who works under the general control of the Superintendent of the Jail. Besides the paid staff, convict labour is employed for which a lump sum of Rs. 8,000 a year is paid to the Jail. A clerk was added to the staff, which consisted of the following during the year :—

State Printing Press.

Press Manager	..	..	..	1
Foreman	..	..	..	1
Proof Reader	..	..	..	1
Clerk	..	..	..	1
Store Keeper	..	..	..	1
Head Compositor	..	..	..	1

Child Welfare, Jaipur.

344. The Jaipur Child Welfare Branch, which is affiliated to the Lady Chelmsford All India League for Maternity and Child Welfare, is managed and worked through Jaipur Baby Welfare Committee and an Executive Committee. During the year, the branch had two Baby Welfare Centres at Telipara and Ramganj worked separately by two trained nurses assisted by *Dais* and other menial staff. The welfare workers gave advice to mothers visiting the centres and also attended to minor ailments of children. The Maternity wards at the Telipara centre afforded an opportunity to local *Dais* for practical work. People appreciated the work done by the trained staff whose services were requisitioned for confinement cases. Subjoined are the details of work done :—

		1935-36	1936-37
Total attendance of children at the centres	.. ..	10,556	8,407
Children given baths	.. ..	10,475	7,787
Antenatal cases	.. ..	945	1,423
Confinements done in the Maternity Ward	.. ..	10	28
Confinements done at home	.. ..	95	273
Homes visited	.. ..	1,487	1,154
Needle work classes held	.. ..	Daily	Daily
Lectures given	.. ..	..	66 times

345. The usual annual contribution of Rs. 1,500 was received from the State. The receipts and expenditure are abstracted in the table below :—

		1935-36	1936-37
		Rs.	Rs.
Opening balance	.. ..	4*	10†
Receipts	.. ..	7,852	3,667
	TOTAL	7,856	3,677
Expenditure	.. ..	7,846	3,668
Closing balance	.. ..	10†	9‡

Mayo College.

346. At the end of the preceding year the number of Jaipur boys on the college roll was 37. Five having withdrawn the number at the beginning of the year under report was 32. With six new admissions, the number at the close of the year was 38.

347. Raja Amar Singh, Rutlam, and Kanwar Laxman Singh, Mundota, passed the Post Diploma Examination in the 2nd Division having secured distinction in Persian and in Hindi and Science, respectively. Kanwar Sumer Singh, Naila, passed the Diploma Examination in the 3rd Division with distinction in Hindi. All other boys did well in their respective annual examinations and received promotion, except Kanwar Kesri Singh, Danta, Kanwar Jagdeo Singh, Danta and Thakur Man Singh of Bechun, who had to be detained.

348. The boys continued to take keen interest in games and many of them received prizes at different athletic sports. The following boys were awarded prizes etc. for proficiency in different subjects :—

- ✓(1) Raja Sardar Singh of Khetri Garhi Debating cup class prize and special prizes in English and History and Recitation prizes.
- (2) Thakur Raghunath Singh, Tetra Class prizes.
- (3) Kanwar Sumer Singh, Nawalgarh Do.
- (4) Kanwar Khuman Singh, Barnala Special prize for class work in Sanskrit.

*Exclusive of Rs. 18,188 in Bank.

†Exclusive of Rs. 18,194 in Bank.

‡Exclusive of Rs. 17,699 in Bank.

CHAPTER XII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Boy Scouts' Association, Jaipur State.

335. His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur is the Chief Scout of the Boy Scouts' Association of the Jaipur State.

336. In spite of the various difficulties which came in the way of scouting in India as a whole, the census taken in August 1937 shows a considerable increase in the number of Scouts in the State, their total number having gone up by 759 from 3,291 in 1935-36 to 4,050 during the year.

337. The year under review has been one of great activity as far as different scout visitors to the State are concerned. The visits of Lord Baden Powell, Chief Scout of the world, Lady Baden Powell, Chief Guide of the world, Mr. Impey, Imperial Headquarters Commissioner of the Scouts and of Mrs. Impey will always be remembered in the history of Scouting in the State.

338. A contingent of Scouts and Scouters was sent to the All-India Jamboree held in Delhi in February, 1937. On return journey the contingent visited Muttra and Agra. Bombay and Mysore contingents visited Jaipur on their way to Delhi Jamboree and various other parties on the return journey. Arrangements were made as far as possible for their stay and they were helped by the local scouts in sight-seeing.

339. Three training camps for Scout-masters, 4 for Cub-masters and 3 for Patrol leaders were held. These camps were conducted by the Organising Secretary, with the assistance of various local officers. The first Jaipur State competition camp and Grand Rally was held at Bani Park, Jaipur, from the 24th November to 2nd December 1936, which was attended by 800 Scouts and Scouters from all over the State. Practically all Scout troops in the State were represented in the Camp. It was the first camp of its type held in the State. The camp was a great success.

340. The magazine "Jaipur Scout" was for some years published by the local association. It was made the official magazine of the State Association which took it over during the year. The magazine is published thrice a year in July, October and January.

341. His Excellency the Chief Scout of India was pleased to award during the year a medal of Merit to Rai Bahadur Dr. Daljang Singh Khanka, M.B., ex-State Commissioner, in recognition of his valuable services to the movement from its very inception in the State. Mr. Amjad Ali, Assistant Secretary of the Sikar District Association also received his Scout Wood Badge.

342. The construction of a building for the State Headquarters has been under consideration for some time. A site for the purpose has been allotted to the Scout Association in Bani Park, Jaipur, and a non-recurring grant of Rs. 10,000 has also been sanctioned by the Darbar. Plans of the building are under preparation.

343. The Association received, as in the preceding years, a grant-in-aid of Rs. 2,000 from the Darbar. The receipts and expenditure for the year are abstracted in the subjoined table :—

							Rs.
Opening balance on 1st September, 1936	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,594*
Receipts .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,771
					TOTAL	..	7,365
Expenditure .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,780
Closing balance .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,585*

*Exclusive of Investments amounting to Rs. 4,312.

year for copies supplied locally and Rs. 4 for those sent outside Jaipur. Including 158 copies supplied free, 271 copies were issued during the year as against 281 in 1935-36.

State Soldiers' Board, Jaipur for the year ending 31-12-1937.

352. The Jaipur State Soldiers' Board was originally established in May 1928 as a tentative measure and was made a permanent institution in January 1929. It looks after the interests of ex-soldiers, their widows and dependents.

353. Rai Bahadur Pandit Amar Nath Atal, who was the President of the Board since its inception in 1928, resigned on the 15th April, 1937, and Lt. Colonel B. L. Cole, I. A. (Retd.) was appointed in his place. The Board was re-organised and local committees were formed at four different centres of the State, viz. Sikar, Jhunjhunu, Khetri and Hindaun. The composition of the re-organised Board was as follows:—

Lt. Col. B. L. Cole, I. A. (Retd.)	President
Lt. Col. R. P. T. Ffrench, M.C., I.A. (Retd.) ..	Vice-President
Assistant Military Adviser	Member
Risaldar Mohammed Amir Khan	Secretary

The chief reason for the re-organisation of the constitution was to maintain closer touch with that section of the community for whose welfare the Board exists and also to secure close co-operation with the Civil authorities.

354. Copies of Civil Employment Registers of individuals, who desired employment, were from time to time forwarded to the different departments of the State and 196 ex-soldiers have so far been provided with employment.

355. At the commencement of the year only one boy was drawing a scholarship. During the year his scholarship was renewed for a further period of one year and the Board was successful in obtaining scholarships for three more boys.

356. Poppy Day was observed on the 11th November, 1937. From the collections made on the occasion the Board received a donation of Rs. 1,850. These annual donations which commenced in 1934 have enabled the Board to grant relief in many cases of real hardship. 58 individuals are now in receipt of small pensions varying between Rs. 3 and Rs. 5 per mensem from these funds.

357. The opening balance on the 1st January, 1937, was Rs. 317-11-8. A grant of Rs. 383 was received from the Rajputana Indian Soldiers' Board and income from other sources was Rs. 5-12-10. Against the total receipts of Rs. 706-8-6, an equal amount of expenditure was incurred, leaving no balance at the end of the year.

358. Rawal Sangram Singh of Samode, Thakur Hari Singh of Achrol, Thakur Sangram Singh of Diggi and Thakur Devi Singh of Dangarthal continued to be members of the local committee of the Sabha. 701 marriages among Rajputs and 23 among Charans were registered as against 804 and 16, respectively, during the preceding year. 43 cases of breach of the Sabha rules against 27 in 1935-36 were reported as below:—

	1935-36	1936-37
Celebrating marriage without permission	5	6
Celebrating marriage against age limit	2	4
Celebrating marriage against scale of expenditure	—	4
Celebrating marriage against Tyag Rules	8	17
Celebrating second marriage in lifetime of the first wife ..	5	—
Taking men in Barat in excess of the prescribed number ..	6	11
Performing Nukta without permission	—	1
Stay of marriage party in excess of the sanctioned period ..	1	—
TOTAL	27	43

359. On the 1st September, 1936, the unrealised balance of fines amounted to Rs. 435-4-0. Fines imposed during the year aggregated Rs. 216-4-0. Of the total amount of Rs. 651-8-0, recoveries to the extent of Rs. 160-4-0 were made, leaving an unrealised balance of Rs. 491-4-0 at the end of the year.

Walterkrit
Rajputra
Hitkarni Sabha.

- | | |
|--|--|
| (5) Kanwar Devi Singh, Mundawa | Special prize for class work in Religion and Reynold's medal for all round improvements. |
| (6) Kanwar Bhim Singh, Mundawa | Vizianagram Medal for First aid. |
| (7) Kanwar Khuman Singh, Barnala | } Prizes in Recitation. |
| (8) Bhanwar Mahabir Singh, Ajairajpura | |
| (9) Bhanwar Himmat Singh, Ajairajpura | |
| (10) Nawab Abdul Baqi Khan, Jaggar | |

349. Construction of a new wing for the Jaipur Hostel in the College was sanctioned during the year and the work was started in March, 1937.

350. The following were the 38 Jaipur Boys, reading in the College at the end of the year :—

(1) Raja Sardar Singh of Khetri	Higher Diploma.
(2) B. Ram Singh, Khandela	Intermediate 2nd year.
(3) K. Govind Singh, Kelai	Intermediate 1st year.
(4) K. Raghbir Singh, Dundlod	Diploma.
(5) R. Kalyan Singh, Nijarna	Do.
(6) K. Hardayal Singh, Sikar	Do.
(7) K. Bhanupratap Singh, Dudu	Do.
(8) K. Ganga Singh, Dudu	Do.
(9) B. Raghbir Singh, Ajairajpura	2nd Class.
(10) K. Bhairon Singh, Dangarthai	Do.
(11) K. Devi Singh, Mundawa	} 3rd Class.
(12) K. Janak Singh, Chomu	
(13) K. Kesri Singh, Danta	
(14) K. Madan Singh, Danta	
(15) K. Khuman Singh, Barnala	} 4th Class.
(16) K. Bhim Singh, Mundawa	
(17) T. Baldeo Singh, Dhod	
(18) T. Amar Singh, Kochore	
(19) K. Jagdeo Singh, Danta	} 5th Class.
(20) T. Hanuwat Singh, Guhala	
(21) K. Daulat Singh, Sanwarsa	
(22) R. Govindram Singh, Lawan	
(23) T. Ladu Singh, Alsisar	} 6th Class.
(24) Mohammad Abdul Baqui Khan	
(25) T. Sheodan Singh, Ladana	
(26) T. Ishwari Singh, Tordi	
(27) T. Jai Singh, Kalwara	} 7th Class.
(28) K. Gajendra Singh, Duni	
(29) T. Jaswant Singh, Sahar	
(30) B. Udai Singh, Shahapura-Manoharpur	
(31) K. Bhawani Singh, Duni	} 7th Class.
(32) T. Raghunath Singh, Tetra	
(33) R. Surendra Singh, Ninder	
(34) T. Man Singh, Bechun	
(35) B. Mahabir Singh, Ajairajpura	
(36) K. Sangram Singh, Nawalgarh	
(37) K. Sumer Singh, Nawalgarh	
(38) B. Himmat Singh, Ajairajpura	

351. The Jaipur State Gazette is printed in the State Printing Press and published by the State Gazette. Manager of the Press. It is issued fortnightly on the 1st and the 15th of every month in English, Urdu and Hindi. Its copies are supplied free to State departments and offices and are also exchanged with those of the Gazettes of some of the other States. Its subscription is Rs. 3 a

APPENDIX II.
The Rulers of Jaipur.

State Soldi Board, Jai the year of 31-12-1937.	Date of accession	Date of demise	Duration			Capital
	..	Sambat 1023, Kati Badi 9 ..	Yrs.	Ms.	Ds.	Gwalior
	Sambat 1023, Kati Badi 10 ..	.. 1063, Magh Sudi 7 ..	40	3	12	Karawadi, Dausa, Ramgarh & Khoh Do.
	.. 1063, Magh Sudi 7 ..	.. 1093, Magh Sudi 7 ..	30	0	0	Amber
	.. 1093, Magh Sudi 7 ..	.. 1906, Baisakh Badi 10	2	2	18	..
	.. 1096, Baisakh Badi 10	.. 1110, Kati Sudi 13 ..	14	6	17	..
	.. 1110, Kati Sudi 13 ..	.. 1127, Chaitra Sudi 7 ..	17	4	23	..
	.. 1127, Chaitra Sudi 7 ..	.. 1151, Jaith Badi 3 ..	24	1	11	..
	.. 1151, Jeth Badi 3 ..	.. 1203, Phagun Sudi 3 ..	52	9	15	..
	.. 1203, Phagun Sudi 3 ..	.. 1236, Sawan Sudi 4 ..	32	5	1	..
	.. 1236, Sawan Sudi 4 ..	.. 1273, Pos Badi 6 ..	37	4	16	..
	.. 1273, Pos Badi 6 ..	.. 1333, Kati Badi 9 ..	59	10	3	..
	.. 1333, Kati Badi 10 ..	.. 1374, Magh Badi 10 ..	41	3	1	..
	.. 1374, Magh Badi 10 ..	.. 1423, Magh Badi 3 ..	48	11	23	..
	.. 1423, Magh Badi 3 ..	.. 1445, Phagun Badi 3 ..	22	1	0	..
	.. 1445, Phagun Badi 3 ..	.. 1485, Bhadon Badi 6 ..	39	6	2	..
	.. 1485, Bhadon Badi 6 ..	.. 1496, Asoj Badi 12 ..	11	1	6	..
	.. 1496, Asoj Badi 12 ..	.. 1524, Mangsar Badi 14	28	2	2	..
	.. 1524, Mangsar Badi 14	.. 1559, Phagun Badi 5 ..	35	2	21	..
	.. 1559, Phagun Badi 5 ..	.. 1584, Kati Sudi 11 ..	24	8	20	..
	.. 1584, Kati Sudi 12 ..	.. 1590, Magh Sudi 5 ..	6	2	23	..
Walterkrit Rajputra Hitkarni	.. 1590, Magh Sudi 6 ..	.. 1593, Savan Sudi 15 ..	2	6	10	..
	.. 1593, Savan Sudi 15 ..	.. 1604, Jeth Sudi 8 ..	10	9	22	..
	.. 1604, Jeth Sudi 8 ..	.. 1604, Asadh Badi 8 ..	0	0	16	..
	.. 1604, Asadh Badi 8 ..	.. 1630, Magh Sudi 6 ..	26	7	12	..
	.. 1630, Magh Sudi 6 ..	.. 1646, Mangsar Sudi 7 ..	15	10	1	..
	.. 1646, Mangsar Sudi 7	.. 1671, Asoj Sudi 10 ..	24	10	20	..
	.. 1671, Asadh Sudi 10 ..	.. 1678, Pos Sudi 10 ..	7	3	0	..
	.. 1678, Phagun Sudi 4 ..	.. 1724, Asoj Badi 5 ..	45	6	10	..
	.. 1724, Asoj Badi 5 ..	.. 1746, Asoj Badi 6 ..	22	0	1	..
	.. 1746, Asoj Badi 6 ..	.. 1756, Magh Badi 6 ..	10	4	0	..
	.. 1756, Magh Badi 6 ..	.. 1800, Asoj Sudi 14 ..	43	8	24	Sawai Jaipur
	.. 1800, Asoj Sudi 14 ..	.. 1807, Pos Badi 12 ..	7	2	13	..
	.. 1807, Pos Badi 12 ..	.. 1823, Chaitra Badi 3 ..	17	2	21	..
	.. 1824, Chait Badi 3 ..	.. 1835, Baisakh Badi 3 ..	11	1	0	..
	.. 1835, Baisakh Badi 3 ..	.. 1860, Savan Sudi 13 ..	25	3	25	..
	.. 1860, Savan Sudi 13 ..	.. 1875, Pos Badi 9 ..	15	4	10	..
	.. 1875, Pos Badi 9 ..	.. 1892, Magh Sudi 8 ..	16	1	14	..
	.. 1892, Magh Sudi 8 ..	.. 1937, Bhadva Sudi 14	44	7	7	..
	.. 1937, Asoj Badi 12 ..	.. 1979, Asoj Badi 2 ..	41	11	20	..
	.. 1979, Asoj Badi 2 ..					..

	S. N.	Names of Rulers	Date of birth
		Maharaja Isai Singhji .. ..	..
	1	„ Sodh Devaji .. ..	..
	2	„ Duleh Raiji .. ..	..
	3	„ Kakilji .. ..	..
	4	„ Hanu Devaji .. ..	..
	5	„ Janad Devaji .. ..	..
	6	„ Pajwanji .. ..	..
	7	„ Malaisiji .. ..	..
	8	„ Bijal Devaji .. ..	..
	9	„ Raja Devaji .. ..	..
	10	„ Kilhanji .. ..	..
	11	„ Kuntal Devaji .. ..	..
	12	„ Joonsiji .. ..	..
	13	„ Oodey Karanji .. ..	..
19.	14	„ Narsingh Devaji .. ..	..
	15	„ Banbirji. .. ..	..
*20.	16	„ Oodharanji .. ..	..
21.	17	„ Chandersenji .. ..	..
22.	18	„ Prithvi Rajji .. ..	..
†23.	19	„ Puran Malji .. ..	..
	20	„ Bhim Singhji .. ..	..
24.	21	„ Ratan Singhji .. ..	..
25.	22	„ Askaranji .. ..	..
Jagat	23	„ Bhar Malji .. ..	..
	24	„ Bhagwant Dasji .. ..	..
	25	„ Man Singhji	Sambat 1600, Pos Badi 13 ..
27.	26	„ Bhav Singhji	„ 1631 ..
	27	Mirza Raja Jai Singhji	„ 1668, Asadh Badi 1 ..
	28	„ „ Ram Singhji	„ 1692, Bhadva Badi 5 ..
	29	„ „ Bishan Singhji	„ 1728 ..
	30	Sawai Jai Singhji	„ 1745, Mangsar Badi 7 ..
30.	31	„ Ishri Singhji	„ 1778, Falgun Sudi 8 ..
	32	„ Madho Singhji	„ 1784, Jeth Sudi 12 ..
	33	„ Prithvi Singhji	„ 1819, Magh Badi 10 ..
34.	34	„ Pratap Singhji	„ 1821, Pos Badi 2 ..
35.	35	„ Jagat Singhji	„ 1841, Chait Badi 12 ..
36.	36	„ Jai Singhji	„ 1875, Baisakh Sudi 1 ..
37.	37	„ Ram Singhji	„ 1891, Bhadva Sudi 14 ..
38.	38	„ Madho Singhji	„ 1918, Bhadva Badi 9 ..
39.	39	„ Man Singhji	„ 1968, Bhadva Badi 12 ..

(Vide Chapter II)

APPENDIX IV.

ARRANGEMENT OF PORTFOLIOS AND DISTRIBUTION OF WORK IN THE VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS OF THE COUNCIL OF STATE, 1936-37.

President

H. H. THE MAHARAJA SAHIB BAHADUR.

Prime Minister and Vice-President

LT.-COL. SIR H. BEAUCHAMP ST. JOHN, K. C. I. E., C. B. E.

I. Army Department.

Minister-in-Charge—

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA
SAHIB BAHADUR.*Chief Commandant.*

Jaipur State Forces

II. Political Department.

Prime Minister—

LT.-COL. SIR H. BEAUCHAMP ST. JOHN,
K. C. I. E., C. B. E.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Correspondence with the Resident, with the exception of that relating to Extradition and Judicial interrogatories and summonses to be conducted by the Judicial Minister. | |
| 2. Motmudi, Jaipur Residency | |
| 3. Federation | |
| 4. Jagir Enquiry | |
| 5. Nagas | |
| 6. Arms and Ammunitions | |
| 7. Khas Mohar | |
| 8. Shikarkhana, Forests and Grass Farm | |
| 9. Telephones and Wireless Broadcasting | |
| 10. Atish | } Through the
Military Secretary
to His Highness |
| 11. Khasa Camels | |
| 12. Guest House | |
| 13. Band | |
| 14. Motor Garage | } Through the
Comptroller,
His Highness' |
| 15. Khasa Rasora including
Modi Khana | |
| 16. State Saloons | |
| 17. State Dairy | } Through the
Registrar,
Mahakma Khas |
| 18. Mahakma Khas
Secretariat | |

III. Education Department.

Education Minister—

RAO BAHADUR THAKUR NARENDRA
SINH OF JOBNER.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Education | |
| 2. Maharaja's Public Library | |
| 3. Museum | |
| 4. School of Arts | |
| 5. Walterkrit Sabha | |
| 6. Jails | |
| 7. State Gazette | |
| 8. State Printing Press | |
| 9. Veterinary | |
| 10. Municipality | |
| 11. Medical and Sanitation | |
| 12. Storage of Petroleum & Kerosene oil | |
| 13. Sambhar Shamlat | |

(Vide Chapter I)

APPENDIX III.

Population of the Jaipur State according to the Census of 1931.

					Jaipur State	Jaipur City
Occupied houses .. .. .	..	..	..	..	5,66,662	23,774
Population .. .. .	..	..	..	..	26,31,775	1,44,179
<i>Classification of Population</i>					<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
Hindu .. .. .	..	..	..	..	12,56,285	11,25,934
Musalman .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1,12,338	1,02,243
Jain .. .. .	..	..	..	..	15,518	13,974
Animist .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1,349	1,250
Christian .. .. .	..	..	..	..	795	765
Arya .. .. .	..	..	..	..	633	452
Sikh .. .. .	..	..	..	..	120	69
Parsi .. .. .	..	..	..	..	29	23
TOTAL ..					13,87,067	12,44,708
						26,31,775

Principal Languages—

- (1) Rajasthani (Marwari)
- (2) Western Hindi dialects

12. Gunijan Khana
13. Bera Khawas Chelan
14. Bera Arabian
15. Bera Purbian
16. Jethi Pahalwans
17. Astronomical Observatory
18. King Edward Memorial
19. Census
20. Police (including Motor Vehicles)
21. Subscriptions and Donations
22. Baggi Khana
23. Feel Khana
24. Farrash Khana (including Mashal Khana)
25. Khayal Khana
26. Risala Kalan
27. Mistri Khana
28. Customs
29. Excise & Salt
30. Khabar

VII. Revenue Department.

Revenue Minister—

KHAN BAHADUR

MIAN ABDUL AZIZ,

C. B. E.

1. Dewanis
2. Court of Wards
3. Settlement
4. Agriculture
5. Patwari Training School
6. Purejat
7. Loans to Jagirdars
8. Recovery of State dues on account of
Loans, Tafawat, Horse service etc.
9. Bakhshi Khana Jagir and Qilejat
10. Katcheri, Mina Baragaon
11. Mir Bakshi
12. Agra Kothi

Home Minister—
THAKUR HARI SINGH OF
ACHROL.

Section i.

1. All matters concerning Foreign territories and affairs, not otherwise specified.
2. Ceremonials in connection with visits of distinguished persons and Political Officers.
3. Treaty payments
4. Mayo College

Section ii.

1. Kapardwara
2. Palace (Mardani and Zenani Decorh)
3. Palki Khana
4. Rath Khana
5. Pothi Khana
6. Silch Khana and Bera Nagarchian.
7. Amber Palace
8. Khalsa Temples
9. Charities
10. Sadabarat
11. Bera Shagird Pesha

(Vide Chapter IV)

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the number and description of Civil Original Suits.

Serial No.	Nature of Suits	Number instituted during	
		1936-37	1935-36
1.	Suits for recovery of money	10,343	10,679
2.	Suits for recovery of movables other than money	104	89
3.	Suits arising under mortgage	56	58
4.	Pre-emption suits	18	16
5.	Easements Suits	123	126
6.	Declaratory suits where no consequential relief is prayed for ..	263	226
7.	Suits for possession of immovable property not arising under mortgage, with or without mesne profits	336	238
8.	Suits arising out of marriage	46	46
9.	Suits arising out of religious or charitable endowments ..	1	6
10.	Suits for specific performance of contract	10	10
11.	Other suits not falling within the above	109	101
	TOTAL ..	11,409	11,575

IV. Finance Department.

Finance Minister—

RAJ BAHADUR PANDIT ANILAK NATH
AVAL, M.A.

-
- | | |
|---|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. All business connected with State Accounts and Estimates and State Expenditure 2. Treasury 3. Stamps 4. Mint 5. Coinage 6. Pensions and Gratuities 7. Tarkashi 8. Rozindars 9. P. W. D. and Imarat 10. Railway 11. Baghayat 12. Trade, Commerce and Industries 13. Postal Department 14. Archaeology 15. Factories 16. Federation 17. Chamber of Princes 18. Mines and Quarries 19. Aviation | <hr/> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Judicial 2. Extradition 3. Summonses & Interrogatories (Judicial) 4. Correspondence with the Resident regarding 2 and 3 above. |
|---|--|

V. Judicial Department.

Judicial Minister—

RAJ BAHADUR PANDIT
SEETLA PRASAD BAJPAI, C.I.E.

VI. Home Department.

APPENDIX VIII.

Miscellaneous cases in Civil Courts subordinate to the Chief Court.

Class of Courts	Year	Pending from last year		Instituted during the year		Total		Decided during the year				Total of decisions		Remaining at the close of the year		Pending for over six months
		Original.	Revised	Original	Revised	Original	Revised	Contested	Decreed ex-parte	Dismissed for default	Otherwise disposed of	Original	Revised	Original	Revised	
District Judges	{ 1936-37	50	3	161	6	211	9	109	..	16	36	156	5	55	4	23
	{ 1935-36	50	5	180	1	230	6	89	19	15	60	180	3	50	3	24
Subordinate Judges	{ 1936-37	274	11	1186	35	1460	44	434	252	158	352	1168	28	292	16	79
	{ 1935-36	171	5	802	17	973	22	145	151	86	331	699	11	274	11	72
Munsifs	{ 1936-37	372	4	1688	8	2060	12	437	596	280	511	1812	12	248	..	7
	{ 1935-36	341	3	1834	12	2175	15	416	693	297	408	1803	11	372	4	32
Nazim Kot Kasim	{ 1936-37	..	..	26	1	26	1	5	19	1	1	26	..	..	1	..
	{ 1935-36	5	..	24	..	29	..	12	11	1	5	29	..	..	..	..
Tahsildars	{ 1936-37	40	4	284	9	324	13	22	75	80	154	316	13	8	..	..
	{ 1935-36	97	..	314	17	411	17	18	79	45	242	371	13	40	4	..
Total	{ 1936-37	756	22	3345	57	4081	79	1007	940	465	1054	3478	58	603	21	109
	{ 1935-36	664	13	3154	47	3818	60	678	953	444	1045	3082	38	736	22	128

(Vide Chapter II)

APPENDIX V.

Council of State and High Officials in the Jaipur State on the 31st August, 1937.

Serial No.	Name	Appointment	Remarks
COUNCIL OF STATE.			
1.	H. H. THE MAHARAJA SAHIB BAHADUR.	President, Council of State.	
2.	Lt.-Col. Sir H. Beauchamp St. John, K.C.I.E., C.B.E.	Prime Minister and Vice-President, Council of State.	
3.	Rao Bahadur Thakur Narendra Sinh of Jobner.	Education Minister	
4.	Rai Bahadur Pandit Amarnath Atal, M.A.	Finance Minister	
5.	Rai Bahadur Pandit Seetla Prasad Bajpai, C.I.E.	Judicial Minister	
6.	Thakur Hari Singh of Achrol	Home Minister	
7.	Khan Bahadur Mian Abdul Aziz, C.B.E.	Revenue Minister	
SIGHA MEMBER.			
8.	Lt.-Col. Rai Bahadur Thakur Devi Singh of Chitora.	Sigha Member, Revenue Department.	
JUDGES OF CHIEF COURT.			
9.	Rai Bahadur Pandit Seetla Prasad Bajpai, C.I.E.	Chief Justice	
10.	Rawal Sangram Singh of Samode	Judge, Chief Court	
11.	Pandit Mool Chand Tiwari, B.A., B.L.	Ditto	
12.	Khan Bahadur Munshi Mohammed Abdul Haq., B.A., LL.B.	Ditto	
OTHER OFFICERS.			
13.	Mr. F. S. Young, C.I.E.	Inspector-General of Police	
14.	Lt.-Col. J. P. Huban, O.B.E., M.B., B.Ch., I.M.S.	Director of Medical Services	
15.	Mr. William Owens, B.A., M.B.E.	Director of Education	
16.	Lt.-Col. B.L. Cole, I.A. (Retd)	Superintendent, Court of Wards	
17.	Mr. P. L. Bowers, C.I.E., M.C., A.M.I.C.E.	State Engineer	
18.	Mr. S. D. Gupta, M.B.E., M.A.	Agent, Jaipur State Railway	
19.	Dewan Bahadur Lala Vishnav Das	Special Accounts Officer	
20.	Dewan Bahadur Pandit Piyare Lal Bhargava, B.A.	Commissioner, Customs and Excise	

APPENDIX X.

First Appeals in Courts subordinate to the Chief Court.

Class of Courts	Year	Kind of Appeals	Pending from last year		Instituted during the year		Total		Decisions							Total of decisions		Remaining at the close of the year	
			Original	Revised	Original	Revised	Original	Revised	Confirmed	Modified	Reversed	Remanded	Withdrawn	Compromised	Otherwise	Original	Revised		
District Judges	(1936-37)	Regular	254	29	803	32	1039	61	320	89	128	28	19	24	80	651	37	408	34
	"	Execution	49	4	239	16	288	20	123	6	28	35	4	5	37	222	16	66	4
	"	Miscellaneous	44	4	137	3	181	7	76	2	36	15	4	..	15	144	4	37	3
	"	TOTAL	347	37	1181	51	1528	88	519	97	192	78	27	29	132	1017	57	511	31
Subordinate Judges	(1935-36)	..	438	37	1261	96	1699	133	746	91	273	106	42	15	175	1352	96	347	37
	(1936-37)	Regular	83	3	206	4	289	7	156	22	43	17	2	1	16	232	5	57	2
	"	Execution	7	..	32	3	39	3	22	2	5	5	2	..	..	31	3	8	..
	"	Miscellaneous	11	..	32	..	43	..	20	..	9	2	1	..	2	34	..	9	..
TOTAL	(1935-36)	TOTAL	101	3	270	7	371	10	178	24	57	22	5	1	18	297	8	74	2
	"	..	48	2	313	8	361	10	124	17	43	40	3	10	30	260	7	101	3
	(1936-37)	Regular	337	32	1011	36	1348	68	456	111	171	45	21	25	96	883	42	465	26
	"	Execution	56	4	271	19	327	23	145	8	33	38	6	5	37	253	19	74	4
TOTAL	"	Miscellaneous	55	4	169	3	224	7	96	2	45	17	5	..	17	178	4	46	3
	"	TOTAL	448	40	1451	58	1899	98	697	121	249	90	32	30	150	1314	65	585	33
	(1935-36)	..	486	39	1574	104	2060	143	870	108	316	146	45	25	205	1612	103	448	40

Regular suits in Civil Courts subordinate to the Chief Court.

Class of Courts	Year	Pending from last Year		Instituted during the year		Total		Decided during the year				Total of decisions		Remaining at the close of the year		Suits pending for over six months	Number of Suits decided wholly and partly in favour of plaintiffs	Total duration in days	Average duration in days	Average number of adjournments
		Original	Revised	Original	Revised	Original	Revised	Contested	Decreed ex-parte	Dismissed for default	Otherwise disposed of	Original	Revised	Original	Revised					
District Judges ..	(1936-37)	22	3	32	3	54	6	22	1	..	9	28	4	26	2	14	18	10398	325	16
	(1935-36)	24	3	31	2	55	5	22	..	1	12	33	2	22	3	17	16	7812	223	8.5
Subordinate Judges	(1936-37)	913	104	1665	134	2578	238	698	532	291	522	1869	174	709	64	231	1444	246740	121	4
	(1935-36)	710	115	2160	196	2910	311	651	697	300	556	1997	207	913	104	325	1548	308429	140	4
Munsifs ..	(1936-37)	2617	340	8217	805	10834	1145	1987	3312	1353	3210	8903	959	1931	186	227	6337	890053	90	1.5
	(1935-36)	2937	414	8460	869	11397	1283	2049	3480	1793	2401	8780	943	2617	340	515	6633	962119	99	1.5
Nazim Kot Kasim	(1936-37)	28	..	133	6	161	6	45	32	16	28	116	5	45	1	..	98	5655	16	2
	(1935-36)	33	..	131	4	164	4	47	41	21	31	136	4	28	..	1	106	6687	47	2
Tahsildars ..	(1936-37)	279	72	1562	133	1641	205	186	476	459	493	1438	176	203	29	12	973	134915	84	3
	(1935-36)	220	83	1793	146	2013	229	199	659	550	483	1734	157	279	72	19	1199	154845	82	3
Total ..	(1936-37)	3859	519	11409	1081	15268	1600	2938	4353	2119	4262	12354	1318	2914	282	584	8870	1287761	94	5.3
	(1935-36)	3964	615	12175	1217	16539	1832	2968	4877	2665	3483	12680	1313	3859	519	877	9502	1459892	103	4

APPENDIX XI.

Civil Work done by the Chief Court—continued.

Nature of Cases	Year	Pending from last year		Instituted during the year		Total		Decided during the year		Total of decisions	Remaining at the close of the year	
		Original	Revived	Original	Revived	Original	Revived	Original	Revived		Original	Revived
Bachat Cases	{ (1936-37) { (1935-36)	10	..	13	..	23	..	12	..	12	11	..
		6	..	16	..	22	..	12	..	12	10	..
Transfer applications ..	{ (1936-37) { (1935-36)	..	..	6	..	6	..	5	..	5	1	..
		1	..	8	..	9	..	9	..	9	..	..
Review applications	{ (1936-37) { (1935-36)	6	..	22	..	28	..	26	..	26	2	..
		6	..	27	..	33	..	27	..	27	6	..
Applications to set aside the order of dismissal for default	{ (1936-37) { (1935-36)	5	..	10	..	15	..	12	..	12	3	..
		4	..	21	..	25	..	20	..	20	5	..
Applications for certificate to appeal to the Darbar ..	{ (1936-37) { (1935-36)	2	..	10	..	12	..	9	..	9	3	..
		4	..	10	..	14	..	12	..	12	2	..
Other Miscellaneous cases ..	{ (1936-37) { (1935-36)	66	..	299	..	365	..	271	..	271	94	..
		10	..	292	..	302	..	236	..	236	66	..

Execution cases in Civil Courts subordinate to the Chief Court.

Class of Courts	Year	Pending from last year	Instituted during the year	Total	Decisions							Total of disposal	Remaining at the close of the year	Amount realised in cash	Rs. a. p.
					Fully satisfied	Partly satisfied	In which no satisfaction was obtained								
							Non-service of execution warrant	Non-payment of Talbana	Non-appearance of decree-holder	Withdrawn	Otherwise disposed of				
District Judges	.. ..	880	285	1165	24	137	..	1	11	4	89	266	899	1,38,082 15 9	9
	(1935-36)	882	265	1147	15	138	..	2	17	1	94	267	880	99,859 10 0	0
Subordinate Judges	.. ..	3139	6210	9349	332	1762	426	762	1128	359	2236	7005	2344	2,59,491 5 6	6
	(1935-36)	2774	6964	9738	352	1681	293	1062	1057	304	1850	6599	3139	2,50,189 11 0	0
Munsifs	.. ..	6701	17763	24464	1320	3933	1441	2020	4866	394	4673	18647	5817	2,05,742 7 3	3
	(1935-36)	7506	18401	25907	1327	4175	1191	2320	4567	376	5250	19206	6701	2,09,012 13 6	6
Nazim Kot Kasim	.. ..	87	367	454	39	172	..	4	66	6	122	409	45	8,855 14 0	0
	(1935-36)	59	416	475	22	173	..	6	38	2	147	388	87	5,672 14 6	6
Tahsildars	.. ..	615	2763	3378	713	188	731	355	118	852	47	3002	376	11,099 12 9	9
	(1935-36)	643	2991	3634	237	652	427	177	878	109	539	3019	615	15,526 0 6	6
Total	.. ..	11422	27388	38810	2428	6192	2598	3140	6189	1615	7167	29329	9481	6,23,272 7 3	3
	(1935-36)	11864	29037	40901	1953	6819	1911	3567	6557	792	7880	29479	11422	5,80,261 1 6	6

Statement showing the number of Criminal cases offencewise—conca.

Description of offence	Number instituted during	
	1935-36	1936-37
32. Gang cases ss. 389—391	0	1
33. Criminal Misappropriation ss. 392 and 393	27	22
34. Criminal breach of trust ss. 393—395	149	199
35. Receiving stolen property ss. 400—403	64	84
36. Cheating ss. 406—409	156	183
37. Fraudulent deed and disposition of property ss. 410—413	13	20
38. Mischief ss. 415—422 and 423	430	307
39. Arson ss. 423 and 424	8	10
40. Criminal trespass and house trespass ss. 432—437	345	362
41. Lurking house trespass and house breaking ss. 438—447	376	387
42. Forgery ss. 450—463	20	5
43. Offences relating to trade and property marks ss. 468—475	1	2
44. Offences relating to Bank and Currency Notes ss. 476—479	0	1
45. Criminal breach of contract of service ss. 480—482	0	0
46. Bigamy ss. 484 and 485	16	11
47. Other offences relating to marriage ss. 483 and 486—488	125	119
48. Defamation ss. 490—492	135	148
49. Insult and annoyance ss. 494, 495 and 499	377	448
50. Criminal Intimidation ss. 496—498	65	117
51. Security for keeping the peace and maintaining good behaviour under J. Cr. P. C.	269	219
52. Offences under the Criminal Tribes Act	349	349
53. Offences under the Motor Regulations	151	134
54. Offences under the Gambling Act	15	29
55. Offences under the Excise Law	144	174
56. Offences under the Police Act	193	241
57. Offences under the Municipal bye-laws	1,441	1831
58. Offences under Customs Regulations	1	42
59. Offences under Arms Act	4	5
60. Offences under Jails Act	6	6
61. Offences under Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act	29	49
62. Offences under other local laws	51	44
TOTAL	10,458	11,802

APPENDIX XI.

Civil Work done by the Chief Court.

Nature of Cases	Year	Pending from last year		Instituted during the year		Total		Decided during the year		Total of decisions	Remaining at the close of the year	
		Original	Revived	Original	Revived	Original	Revived	Original	Revived		Original	Revived
Regular first appeals ..	(1936-37)	9	..	24	..	33	..	14	..	14	19	..
„ second appeals ..	..	230	3	426	13	656	16	511	10	521	145	6
Total ..	(1935-36)	239	3	450	13	689	16	525	10	535	164	6
		224	5	532	9	756	14	517	11	528	239	3
Execution first appeals ..	(1936-37)	..	..	12	..	12	..	10	..	10	2	..
„ second appeals ..	..	30	..	78	3	108	3	91	2	93	17	1
Total ..	(1935-36)	30	..	90	3	120	3	101	2	103	19	1
		34	..	112	2	146	2	116	2	118	30	..
Miscellaneous first appeals ..	(1936-37)	9	..	16	..	25	..	22	..	22	3	..
„ second appeals ..	..	25	1	41	2	66	3	51	3	54	15	..
Total ..	(1935-36)	34	1	57	2	91	3	73	3	76	18	..
		20	..	81	2	101	2	67	1	68	34	1
Revision applications ..	(1936-37)	12	..	67	..	79	..	74	..	74	5	..
	(1935-36)	15	..	87	..	102	..	90	..	90	12	..

(Vide Chapter IV)

APPENDIX XIV.

Statement showing the number of persons, cases against whom were disposed of.

Class of Courts	Year	Number of persons dis-charged	NUMBER OF PERSONS ACQUITTED		Number of persons convicted	Total
			On with-drawal	Otherwise		
Sessions Judges ..	{ 1936-37 1935-36	197 124	27 11	.. 15	240 279	464 429
Asstt. Sessions Judges	{ 1936-37 1935-36	170 70	107 86	221 86	620 162	1118 404
District Magistrates ..	{ 1936-37 1935-36	6358 4446	3064 2115	2382 4043	4176 3863	15980 14467
First Class Magistrates	{ 1936-37 1935-36	979 ..	596 ..	1116 ..	261 ..	2952 ..
Second Class Magis-trates	{ 1936-37 1935-36	2940 3333	1419 1293	1733 1510	640 592	6732 6728
Third Class Magistrates	{ 1936-37 1935-36	735 1025	429 275	1263 685	121 78	2548 2063
Total ..	{ 1936-37 1935-36	11379 8998	5642 3780	6715 6339	6058 4974	29794 24091

(Vide Chapter IV)

APPENDIX XV.

Criminal Miscellaneous Cases in Courts subordinate to the Chief Court.

Class of Courts	Year	Pending from last year	Instituted during the year	Total	Decided during the year	Remainin at the clos of the year
Sessions Judges ..	{ 1936-37 1935-36	3 2	19 11	22 13	17 10	5 3
Asstt. Sessions Judges	{ 1936-37 1935-36	1 ..	6 2	7 2	7 1	.. 1
District Magistrates ..	{ 1936-37 1935-36	340 292	579 837	919 1129	676 789	243 340
Magistrates of the First Class	{ 1936-37 1935-36	.. ..	70 ..	70 ..	47 ..	23 ..
Magistrates of the Second Class ..	{ 1936-37 1935-36	73 96	137 134	210 230	186 157	24 73
Magistrates of the Third Class	{ 1936-37 1935-36	9 11	18 54	27 65	22 56	5 9
Total ..	{ 1936-37 1935-36	426 401	829 1038	1255 1439	955 1013	300 426

(Vide Chapter IV)

APPENDIX XII.

Statement showing the number of Criminal cases offencewise.

Description of offence	Number instituted during	
	1935-36	1936-37
1. Criminal conspiracy s. 111 J.P.C.	0	0
2. Offences against the State ss. 112-121 J.P.C.	1	0
3. Offences relating to the Army ss. 122-129 J.P.C.	0	0
4. Offences against the public tranquillity ss. 132-150	660	1003
5. Offences by or relating to public servants ss. 151-160	11	12
6. Contempt of lawful authority of public servants ss. 161-179 J.P.C.	210	336
7. False evidence and offences against public justice ss. 182-220	85	134
8. Offences relating to coin ss. 222-234	3	5
9. Offences relating to Government or Darbar stamps ss. 235-244	1	5
10. Offences relating to weights and measures ss. 245-248	4	8
11. Offences affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency and morals ss. 250-277	23	22
12. Offences relating to religion ss. 278-285	11	13
13. Murder ss. 290 and 291 J.P.C.	43	32
14. Culpable homicide not amounting to murder s. 292	13	14
15. Man slaughter s. 293	5	14
16. Abetment of and attempt to commit suicide ss. 294, 295 and 298 J.P.C.	23	26
17. Attempt to commit murder s. 296 J.P.C.	15	16
18. Attempt to commit culpable homicide s. 297 J.P.C.	0	1
19. Thuggi sec. 300 J.P.C.	0	0
20. Miscarriage ss. 301-307 J.P.C.	4	3
21. Simple hurt ss. 312 and 313 J.P.C.	1961	2104
22. Grievous hurt ss. 314-327 J.P.C.	327	265
23. Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement ss. 330-337	257	239
24. Criminal force and assault ss. 341-347	547	665
25. Kidnapping, abduction, forced labour and slavery ss. 352-363 J.P.C.	66	63
26. Rape s. 365 J.P.C.	28	44
27. Unnatural offence s. 366	4	9
28. Theft ss. 368-371	974	1,009
29. Extortion ss. 373-378	34	27
30. Robbery and Dacoity ss. 381-384 and 386-388	286	283
31. Murder in dacoity s. 385	2	1

(Vide Chapter IV)

APPENDIX XIX.

List of Laws and Rules in force on 31st August, 1937.

- (1) Jaipur Opium Act, 1924.
- (2) Grants-in-aid Rules for Schools, 1924.
- (3) Jaipur Excise Law, 1924.
- (4) Do. Laws Act, 1924.
- (5) Do. Penal Code, 1924.
- (6) Do. Evidence Act, 1924.
- (7) Rules regarding Hackney Carriages, 1925.
- (8) Rules regarding Flour Mills worked by oil engines, 1925.
- (9) Rules regarding appeals to the Durbar against Chief Court, 1925.
- (10) Jaipur Limitation Act, 1925.
- (11) Jaipur Court of Wards Act, 1925.
- (12) Do. Court Fees Act, 1925.
- (13) Do. Motor Regulations, 1925.
- (14) Do. Ginning Factory Rules, 1926.
- (15) Do. Code of Criminal Procedure, 1926.
- (16) Do. Stamp Act, 1927.
- (17) Do. Charitable Trust Act, 1927.
- (18) Do. Escheat of Property Ordinance, 1927.
- (19) Rules fixing the minimum "Bachat" payable by Jagirdars towards decrees passed against them, 1927.
- (20) Rules regarding tilling of fallow land, 1927.
- (21) Jaipur Municipal Regulations, 1927.
- (22) Rules regarding issue of Pattas for Immoveable properties in the Sambhar Shamlat Area, 1928.
- (23) Rules regulating execution of money decrees against crops, 1928.
- (24) Shooting Rules, 1928.
- (25) Rules regarding payment of the bills of the Electric Department, 1928.
- (26) Rules relating to prohibition of Nata Cess, 1928.
- (27) Rules regarding levy of taxes or fees by the Thikanas on Motor Cars, etc., 1928.
- (28) Rules regarding issue of licenses for Wireless Receiving Stations to private persons, 1928.
- (29) Rules regarding introduction of Raj Service Stamps, 1928.
- (30) Rules prohibiting the renting of houses built on the lands granted by the State on concession rates, 1929.
- (31) Rules prohibiting the use of signboards on tinsheds and buildings and posting of posters in the Bazar of Jaipur City, 1929.
- (32) Rules for constructing either a building or a compound on the lands lying without compound within the Jaipur Municipal Area, 1929.
- (33) Rules regarding Nata in the Jaipur State, 1929.
- (34) Rules regarding grant of lands on Nazrana, 1929.
- (35) Jaipur Police Act, 1929.
- (36) Rules regarding suspension of State servants and grant of subsistence allowance during the period of suspension, 1929.
- (37) Rules regarding grazing of cattle in grass farm birs, 1929.

Class of Courts	Year	Pending from last year						Instituted during the year						Decided during the year						Remaining at the close of the year						Average duration of each decided case (in days)	Average number of adjournments	
		Police charges for bailable and non-bailable offences under J. P. C.	Chitans under laws other than J. P. C.	Complaints for bailable and non-bailable offences under J. P. C.	Police Reports	Secu- rity Cases	Total	Police charges for bailable and non-bailable offences under J. P. C.	Chitans under laws other than J. P. C.	Complaints for bailable and non-bailable offences under J. P. C.	Police Reports	Secu- rity Cases	Total	Withdrawn	Compounded	Transferred	Dismissed for default	Struck off under Sec. 191, Cr. P. C.	Disposed of on merits	Total of Decisions	Police charges for bailable and non-bailable offences under J. P. C.	Chitans under laws other than J. P. C.	Complaints for bailable and non-bailable offences under J. P. C.	Police Reports	Secu- rity Cases			Total
Sessions Judges	{ 1916-17 1918-16	24 42	.. ..	7 4	.. ..	.. ..	11 16	12 31	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	191 175	.. 6	.. ..	19 28	1 1	1 1	10 14	128 138	178 189	32 24	.. ..	12 7	.. ..	.. ..	44 31	8848 13402	10 71
Assistant Sessions Judges	{ 1916-17 1918-16	17 11	.. ..	29 17	.. ..	.. ..	66 28	72 61	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	244 171	11 11	4 ..	21 10	3 1	13 15	194 97	233 137	27 37	.. ..	20 29	.. ..	.. ..	47 66	21121 11769	83 85	
District Magistrates	{ 1916-17 1918-16	319 411	601 614	201 604	11 21	9 11	1764 1594	1197 1166	2612 2197	91 141	31 11	.. ..	2802 2001	477 312	410 147	299 683	168 201	780 921	3151 3184	7169 7236	241 339	661 601	537 804	11 11	71477 91764	44803 59917	65 55	
First Class Magistrates	{ 1916-17 1918-16	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1174 ..	121 ..	109 ..	81 ..	17 ..	1184 ..	109 ..	81 ..	17 ..	91 ..	238 ..	311 ..	857 ..	129 ..	64 ..	520 ..	3 ..	6 ..	724 ..	33228 ..	39 ..
Second Class Magistrates	{ 1916-17 1918-16	93 77	47 12	431 477	.. ..	.. ..	621 366	11921 2117	11 67	202 217	173 366	130 112	218 369	482 702	361 739	2294 2393	98 95	47 47	318 481	2294 2393	98 95	47 47	318 481	.. ..	.. ..	303 633	117663 92617	31 59
Third Class Magistrates	{ 1916-17 1918-16	.. ..	.. ..	67 79	.. ..	.. ..	67 79	760 642	.. ..	44 49	144 75	31 18	296 369	115 102	119 101	747 654	.. ..	.. ..	80 67	747 654	.. ..	.. ..	80 67	.. ..	.. ..	80 67	46318 37614	62 58
Total	{ 1916-17 1918-16	495 563	648 636	1388 1439	11 21	9 11	2151 15716	1668 16157	2804 2261	110 141	109 111	110 104	110 104	843 838	1017 861	991 803	1661 1734	1968 1419	1198 16603	127 495	772 648	1527 1388	16 11	13285 9251	675081 1553259	59 52	3 3.5	

- (75) Byelaws for regulating manufactured preparation for sale of flour and further inspection of flour mills, 1935.
- (76) Byelaws regulating the use of bicycles within Jaipur Municipal Area, 1935.
- (77) Regulations relating to the quarrying of stones by Thikanas, 1935.
- (78) Building Rules approved by the Town Improvement Committee, Jaipur, 1935.
- (79) Rules regarding intimation of death of landholders for purposes of Matmi, 1936.
- (80) Jaipur Appeal, Review, and Revision Rules in respect of Revenue and Executive orders, 1936.
- (81) Rules relating to recovery of Postage due on all classes of Postal articles, 1936.
- (82) Byelaws regulating the licensing and use of hand-carts, 1936.
- (83) Rules for Printing Presses, 1936.
- (84) Rules for the advance of loans to Thikanedars by the State, 1936.
- (85) Rules stopping the realisation of the cess known as "Wirsa" of Chowdhries and Qanoon-goes, in Khalsa villages as well as in villages held in Jagir, Udak, Inam etc., 1936.
- (86) Rules regarding Parkhai of money by Navisandas of Tehsils, 1936.
- (87) Rules regarding transfer of buildings constructed on the land granted free of Nazrana, 1936.
- (88) Rules regarding repairs and construction of houses in the district, 1936.
- (89) Rules to control the manufacture, sale and unlawful possession of groundnut oil in the Jaipur State, 1936.
- (90) Rules regarding use of plain paper for executing security bonds for taking Taqavi loans by cultivators, 1937.
- (91) Rules regulating the scale for the payment of travelling expenses of witnesses attending Civil Courts in the Jaipur State, 1937.
- (92) Byelaws for the regulation and control of Hotels and Restaurants within the limits of the Jaipur Municipality, 1937.
- (93) Rules fixing the dates for realisation of State dues by the Revenue Department, 1937.
- (94) Rules regarding acceptance of G. P. Notes as security, 1937.
- (95) Rules for the occupation of Dak Bungalows, and P. W. D. Rest houses in the Jaipur State, 1937.
- (96) Byelaws for the control and management of Tharries, 1937.

APPENDIX XVI.

Criminal Appeals in Courts subordinate to the Chief Court.

Class of Courts	Year	Pending from last year	Instituted during the year	Total	Decided during the year							Total of decisions	Remain- ing at the close of the year
					Con- firmed	Modi- fied	Re- versed	Re- manded	With- drawn	Com- promised	Other- wise		
Sessions Judges	1936-37	110	911	1011	605	139	63	29	25	9	25	950	101
	1935-36	111	865	977	565	144	62	26	23	17	25	867	110
Magistrates	1936-37	11	178	189	98	41	26	5	..	6	9	175	14
	1935-36	14	134	148	78	15	24	3	2	4	8	137	11
Total	1936-37	121	1119	1210	693	250	94	34	25	15	34	1125	115
	1935-36	125	1000	1125	641	157	86	34	30	21	33	1004	121

APPENDIX XXI.

Statement showing Cost, Strength and other particulars of the Jaipur Lancers.

Year	State Officers	Indian Officers	Other Ranks	Total	Attached personnel	Grand Total	Animals		Cost of upkeep	Remarks
							Horses	Bullocks		
1935-36	13	19	487	519	Bde. S. O. . . . 1 S. V. O. . . . 1 V. A. S. . . . 1 I. O. Cadets . . . 2 Vety. dressers . . . 4 Total 9	528	523	12	Rs. a. p. 4,46,803 12 0	
Actual Strength on 31-8-1936										
1936-37	14	19	488	521	Bde. S. O. . . . 1 S. V. O. . . . 1 V. A. S. . . . 1 I. O. Cadets . . . 2 Vety. dressers . . . 4 Total 9	530	508	12	Rs. a. p. 4,40,118 14 6	
Actual Strength on 31-8-1937										

- (38) Rules prohibiting the Panchpana Thikanas from realising any cess in the form of Hunda Bhara or the like on conveyances and animals plying on hire, 1929.
- (39) Rules regarding introduction of Certificate of Posting in the Raj Post Offices, 1929.
- (40) Rules abolishing the use of Kath (Stock), 1929.
- (41) Rules regarding realisation by the State of Revenue due to Ijardars and other State Grantees and Ijardars, 1930.
- (42) Jaipur Factories Act, 1930.
- (43) Do. Criminal Tribes Act, 1930.
- (44) Do. Fishing Rules, 1930.
- (45) Do. Contempt of Court Act, 1930.
- (46) Do. Insolvency Rules, 1930.
- (47) Rules to regulate sale, and import for sale, of Arms and Ammunition in Jaipur State, 1930.
- (48) Rules regarding fees to be charged on Non-judicial applications presented to Members of Council and other officers, 1930.
- (49) Rules for management of Prisons in the Jaipur State, 1931.
- (50) Rules relating to control of Public Meetings, 1931.
- (51) Malba Rules, 1931.
- (52) Jaipur Customs Regulations, 1931.
- (53) Land Acquisition Regulations for Jaipur Municipal Area, 1931.
- (54) Rules relating to appointment, dismissal etc. of Patels of Khalsa villages, 1931.
- (55) Rules prohibiting the use of Red plates on cars by the Thikanas, 1931.
- (56) Rules regarding issue of Pattas, 1931.
- (57) Jaipur Code of Civil Procedure Code, 1931.
- (58) Tenancy Rules for Chakbandi villages, 1931.
- (59) State Veterinary Department Rules, 1932.
- (60) Jaipur State Petroleum Rules, 1932.
- (61) Rules prohibiting the use of ranks as "Lieutenant," "Captain," etc. unless he holds Commission or has been granted by His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur, 1932.
- (62) Scale of diet fixed for judgment-debtors committed to prison in execution of Civil decrees, 1932.
- (63) Rules to regulate possession, sale, transfer etc. of Revolvers and pistols, 1932.
- (64) Rules regarding insertion of word "Jaipur" or "Jaipur State" after the name of the Thikana and before "Rajputana" in the address given on correspondence emanating from their Thikanas, 1932.
- (65) Rules prohibiting manufacture of Arms in the shape of stick, fountainpen or stylograph, 1933.
- (66) Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1933.
- (67) Rules against instigation to the illegal refusal to the payment of certain liabilities, 1934.
- (68) Rules regarding charging of Bata in the Raj Post Offices, 1934.
- (69) Rules prescribing scale of fee payable to the State and Registration Officer, 1934.
- (70) Pension Rules for the Jaipur State Forces, 1934.
- (71) Rules regulating the conduct of State servants, 1934.
- (72) Regulations for supply of water in Jaipur City, 1935.
- (73) Rules for Aerated waters, 1935.
- (74) Plague regulations, 1935.

(Vide Chapter V)

APPENDIX XXIV.

Statement showing Strength, Cost and other Particulars of the Savai Man Guards.

Year	State Officers	Indian officers	Other Ranks	Total	Horses	Actual Expenditure
						Rs. a. p.
1935-36 ..	15	4	505	524	5	2,87,221 10 8
1936-37 ..	18	5	561	684	5	3,15,102 12 5

(Vide Chapter V)

APPENDIX XXV.

Statement showing Strength, Cost and other Particulars of the 2nd Bn. Jaipur Infantry.

Year	State Officers	Other Commissioned Officers	N. C. Os and Men	Chargers	Ponies	Actual Expenditure
						Rs. a. p.
1935-36 ..	4	10	309	3	6	88,245 0 3
1936-37 ..	4	10	309	3	6	85,227 5 3

(Vide Chapter IV)

APPENDIX XX.

Extradition cases between the Jaipur Government and British India and other States.

Serial No.	State	Extradition demanded by the Jaipur Government	Extradition granted to the Jaipur Government	Extradition demanded from the Jaipur Government	Extradition granted by the Jaipur Government
1	Alwar	26	23	21	14
2	Bharatpur	1	1	4	4
3	Bikaner	11	10	33	31
4	British India, including the Government Railway Police ..	24	21	73	71
5	Bundi	5	5	3	3
6	Dholpur	0	0	1	1
7	Gwalior	1	1	11	11
8	Indore	1	1	0	0
9	Jhalawar	0	0	2	2
10	Jind	0	0	1	0
11	Jodhpur	8	8	10	9
12	Karauli	4	2	0	0
13	Kishengarh	3	3	1	1
14	Kotah	2	2	4	4
15	Loharu	4	3	2	2
16	Nabha	0	0	7	7
17	Patiala	13	13	21	19
18	Tonk	17	15	5	5
19	Udaipur	0	0	4	1
	TOTAL ..	120	108	203	185

APPENDIX XXVII.

Statement showing Strength, Cost and other Particulars of Lansdowne Military Hospital, Jaipur.

Year	State Officers	Indian Officers	I. O. Rs and followers	Total	Cases treated in main Hospital civil outdoor	Cases treated in M/I rooms	Cases treated indoor	Expenditure
1935-36 ..	Two	Two	Compounders .. 9 Followers .. 20 Clerk 1 Total .. 30	34	16,821	15,008	689	Rs. a. p. 23,079 9 0
1936-37 ..	Two	Two	Compounders .. 11 Followers .. 21 Clerk 1 Total .. 33	37	16,709	16,264	709	28,452 2 0

Year		Actual Expenditure
1935-36	290	Rs. a. p. 1,56,841 4 6
1936-37	270	1,84,601 2 6
Total number at the commencement of the year		
Recruited and received by transfers during the year		
Died		
Invalided		
Discharged, deserted or transferred during the year		
Total at the end of the year		
State Officers		
Indian Officers		
N. C. Os and men		
Total		
Animals		

(Vide Chapter V)

APPENDIX

Statement

Offences	Year	Cases														
		Reported	Expunged	Balance	Not-investigated	Investigated	Convicted	Acquitted and discharged	Acquitted as compounded	Untraced	In which accused absconding	In which accused declared lunatic	Discharged on appeal	In which accused died while pending	Pending in Court	Pending in Police
Heinous ..	1936-37	62	3	59	..	59	25	2	..	10	1	..	..	..	11	10
	1935-36	53	3	50	..	50	21	6	..	4	..	..	..	..	11	8
Section 107, 108 C. P. C. ..	1936-37	76	..	76	..	76	51	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..
	1935-36	108	..	108	..	108	84	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..
Cattle thefts ..	1936-37	364	34	330	..	330	67	16	..	194	3	..	..	..	20	30
	1935-36	334	37	297	..	297	65	21	..	151	5	..	..	..	25	30
Ordinary thefts	1936-37	644	102	542	16	526	138	35	5	274	11	3	..	..	36	21
	1935-36	617	105	512	16	496	171	32	..	233	2	..	..	..	25	3
Burglary and House- breaking ..	1936-37	923	72	851	1	850	132	35	..	567	2	1	2	1	33	7
	1935-36	853	62	791	6	785	125	28	..	530	5	..	..	..	28	60
Other Offences	1936-37	1224	140	1084	21	1063	313	117	82	115	24	1	1	2	313	9
	1935-36	1355	162	1193	21	1172	340	127	93	112	78	..	2	..	291	120
Total ..	1936-37	3293	351	2942	38	2904	726	223	87	1160	41	5	3	3	419	237
	1935-36	3320	369	2951	43	2908	806	232	93	1030	90	..	2	..	386	265

(Vide Chapter V)

APPENDIX XXII.

Statement showing Strength, Cost and other Particulars of the 1st Bn. Jaipur Infantry.

Year	State Officers	Other Commissioned officers	Non-Commissioned Officers and men	Total	Horses	Mules	Actual Expenditure		
1935-36 ..	Cadets ..	12	Jemadar Cadets ..	23	740	775	8	36	3,01,366 12 9
	Total ..	12	Total ..	23					
	Cadets ..	13	Jemadar Cadet	23					
1936-37 ..	Cadets ..	13	Jemadar Cadet	1	742	779	8	36	3,16,633 11 3
	Total ..	13	Total ..	24					

(Vide Chapter V)

- APPENDIX XXIII.

Statement showing Strength, Cost and other particulars of the Jaipur State Transport Corps.

(Vide Chapter V)

APPENDIX XXX.

Population in the Central Jail, Jaipur.

	1935-36							1936-37							Total
	CONVICTS		UNDER-TRIALS		CIVIL		Total	CONVICTS		UNDER-TRIALS		CIVIL			
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female		
Number at the beginning of the year ..	914	13	139	..	2	..	1068	996	20	278	3	2	..	1299	
Admission during the year ..	1715	45	1051	41	14	..	2866	1837	55	876	29	39	..	2836	
Total ..	2629	58	1190	41	16	..	3934	2833	75	1154	32	41	..	4135	
Released during the year	1628	38	912	38	14	..	2630	1719	46	1075	28	33	..	2901	
Death during the year..	5	..	..	..	..	..	5	9	..	1	..	..	..	10
Total ..	1633	38	912	38	14	..	2635	1728	46	1076	28	33	..	2911	
Number at the end of the year..	996	20	278	3	2	..	1299	1105	29	78	4	8	..	1224	

(Vide Chapter V)

APPENDIX XXXI.

Cost of maintenance of Prisoners in the Central Jail, Jaipur.

					1935-36	1936-37
Daily average population .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1,111.91	1,237.75
Total cost of feeding prisoners .. .. .	..	..	..	..	Rs. 35,432	Rs. 39,022
Annual average feeding for prisoner .. .. .	..	..	..	..	„ 32	„ 31/8
Total cost of clothing prisoners .. .. .	..	..	..	..	„ 9,489	„ 11,000
Average clothing for prisoner .. .. .	..	..	..	..	„ 8/8	„ 9
Total annual expenditure on the Jail .. .. .	..	..	..	..	„ 1,08,271	„ 1,20,750
Average cost per prisoner .. .. .	..	..	..	..	„ 97	„ 97/8
Annual expenditure on raw materials .. .. .	..	..	..	..	„ 15,013	„ 19,990
Value of manufactured goods .. .. .	..	..	..	..	„ 35,016	„ 43,266
Profit .. .. .	..	..	..	..	„ 18,929	„ 29,877
Daily average number of prisoners employed in factories .. .. .	..	..	..	..	596.08	637.45
Average income per prisoner .. .. .	..	..	..	..	Rs. 32	Rs. 47

APPENDIX XXVI.

Statement showing Strength, Cost and other Particulars of the Jaipur Artillery-Magazine.

Year	State Officers	Indian Officers	N. C. Os & men	Followers	Total	Bullocks	Actual Expenditure
1935-36	2	4	90	42	138	20 pairs	Rs. a. p. 31,108 0 0
1936-37	2	3	89	38	132	37 bullocks	31,176 11 9

Name of Tehsil	1936				1937								Total
	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	
	In. C.	In. C.	In. C.	In. C.	In. C.	In. C.	In. C.	In. C.	In. C.	In. C.	In. C.	In. C.	
Mahwa ..	2 86	..	..	1 30	..	0 58	..	..	..	..	6 99	2 9	13 82
Todabhim ..	6 95	..	..	1 17	..	0 37	..	..	..	0 19	7 71	2 9	18 48
Gangapur ..	4 69	..	..	..	..	0 25	..	..	0 91	0 87	7 11	3 78	17 61
Wazirpur ..	6 47	..	0 25	..	..	0 60	..	..	0 96	0 53	10 98	5 93	25 72
Nadoti ..	6 17	..	..	..	..	0 63	..	..	..	0 60	9 85	3 20	20 45
Bamanwas ..	7 98	..	..	0 33	..	0 37	..	..	1 36	2 59	16 79	4 9	33 51
S. Madhopur ..	8 30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3 48	24 52	7 30	43 60
Khandar ..	8 65	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 8	0 19	1 92	13 91	2 10	26 85
Bonli ..	1 66	..	..	..	..	0 45	..	..	0 23	1 22	12 13	3 5	18 74
Malarna ..	6 28	..	..	..	..	0 41	..	..	..	0 35	13 96	1 71	22 71
Dousa ..	6 48	..	..	1 44	..	0 36	..	..	0 80	0 86	3 42	3 65	17 1
Lalsote ..	3 16	..	..	0 19	..	..	..	..	0 34	0 49	9 20	2 21	15 59
Baswa ..	10 5	..	0 35	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 23	6 57	1 96	21 16
Sikrai ..	7 44	..	..	1 50	..	0 30	..	..	0 73	0 25	7 42	5 85	23 49
Nizam Kot-Qasim	4 35	..	0 29	0 72	..	2 0	..	..	0 9	3 39	6 49	0 68	18 1

Note:—Average of the whole State 21.18.

Note:—Average of the whole State 21.18.

(Vide Chapter V)

APPENDIX XXVIII.

Statement showing Strength, Cost and Education of the Police for the year 1936-37.

Designation	Number	Pay	Cost	Number able to read & write	Remarks
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
Inspector General of Police	1	2,197 8 0	2,197 8 0	1	
Dy.-Inspector General of Police	1	550 0 0	550 0 0	1	
Supdt. of Police (Special)	1	275 0 0	275 0 0	1	
Supdt. of Police (Local) ..	5	200-10-300	1,250 7 0	5	
Personal Asst. to I.G.P. ..	1	200-10-300	270 0 0	1	
Supdt. C.I.D.	1	275 0 0	275 0 0	1	
Supdt. of Police (Local) ..	1	150-10-200	200 0 0	1	
Probationary Supdt. of Police	1	150 0 0	150 0 0	1	
Police Prosecutor ..	1	100-5-125	125 0 0	1	
Inspectors 1st grade ..	3	125 0 0	375 0 0	3	
Inspectors 2nd grade ..	4	100 0 0	400 0 0	4	
Inspectors 3rd grade ..	11	90 0 0	990 0 0	11	
Traffic Inspector	1	75-5-100	80 0 0	1	
Sub-Inspectors 1st grade ..	13	70 0 0	910 0 0	13	
Sub-Inspectors 2nd grade	20	60 0 0	1,200 0 0	20	
Sub-Inspectors 3rd grade	53	50 0 0	2,650 0 0	51	
Clerks	40	..	1,508 9 0	40	Ranging from 25/- to 100/- p.m.
Head Constables 1st grade	34	30 0 0	1,020 0 0	280	
Head Constables 2nd grade	46	25 0 0	1,150 0 0		
Head Constables 3rd grade	121	20 0 0	2,420 0 0		
Head Constables 4th grade	93	15 0 0	1,395 0 0		
Constables 1st grade ..	454	13 0 0	5,902 0 0	204	
Constables 2nd grade ..	664	12 0 0	7,968 0 0		
Constables 3rd grade ..	764	11 0 0	8,404 0 0		
Menials	25	..	215 0 0		Ranging from 5/- to 13/- p.m.
Jamadars and Chowkidars	260	..	2,566 3 6		Ranging from 6/- to 17/- p.m.
Allowances to Mounted Police	226	..	2,645 0 0		55 @ 17/- and 171 @ 10/- p.m. each.
TOTAL ..	2,845	..	47,091 11 6		

APPENDIX XXXIV.

Price of food grains in Jaipur City.

Food grains	1936				1937								Average for 1936-37															
	September		October		November		December		January		February		March		April		May		June		July		August		Average for 1936-37			
	Sr.	Ch.	Sr.	Ch.	Sr.	Ch.	Sr.	Ch.	Sr.	Ch.	Sr.	Ch.	Sr.	Ch.	Sr.	Ch.	Sr.	Ch.	Sr.	Ch.	Sr.	Ch.	Sr.	Ch.	Sr.	Ch.		
Wheat ..	14	5	14	3	13	11	12	10	11	4	11	5	12	0	11	8	12	1	12	0	11	11	8	13	8½	12	5½	
Barley ..	22	1	22	8	22	5	20	12	18	14	19	9	20	8	19	14	19	4	18	9	18	2	18	20	10	20	0½	
Jowar ..	22	15	26	2	24	15	21	10	19	8	21	6	22	12	19	2	18	8	16	6	15	3	15	22	8½	20	5½	
Bajra ..	20	2	21	9	15	5	17	1	17	6	19	3	19	9	16	14	15	15	14	4	13	2	12	18	9	17	0	
Maize ..	24	4	25	6	24	2	20	13	19	6	22	0	22	0	20	0	18	10	17	0	16	6	17	0	23	5½	20	9½

XXIX.

of Crime.

Persons												Property						No. of cases in which property was stolen	No. of cases in which property was recovered
Arrested	Released under section 162 C. P. C.	Sent up for trial	Convicted	Acquitted and discharged	Acquitted as compounded	Died	Declared lunatic	Absconding	Discharged on appeal	Pending in Court	Pending in Police	Stolen			Recovered			No. of cases in which property was stolen	No. of cases in which property was recovered
												Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.		
152	1	146	47	30	..	..	..	12	..	69	5	4,856	6	0	1,028	0	0	14	6
334	40	159	38	58	..	1	..	2	..	62	135	3,722	13	3	2,179	7	0	8	5
77	..	77	54	16	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
112	..	112	88	18	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
169	2	163	89	34	..	..	..	8	..	40	4	24,095	1	0	12,840	8	0	326	163
168	..	168	93	39	..	..	..	..	..	36	..	20,630	5	0	10,988	0	0	290	159
309	1	304	163	60	2	..	..	10	4	75	4	34,525	11	10½	9,324	13	7½	521	239
359	6	353	223	78	..	..	..	2	2	50	..	30,200	4	3	9,238	4	0	500	252
323	2	319	175	67	..	1	1	8	1	74	2	1,15,766	8	3	19,314	2	9	733	177
270	14	255	162	51	..	..	..	10	..	42	1	1,23,242	13	6	25,335	8	3	692	207
1703	39	1606	468	269	170	..	..	115	1	698	58	4,561	1	6	5,017	9	9	42	71
2156	58	2025	528	285	232	..	1	157	2	977	73	8,780	2	6	7,128	13	3	62	72
2733	45	2615	996	476	172	1	1	153	6	963	73	1,83,804	12	7½	47,525	2	1½	1636	656
3399	118	3072	1132	529	232	1	1	171	4	1173	209	1,86,576	6	6	54,870	0	6	1552	695

APPENDIX XXXVI.

Roads in Jaipur State, 1936-37.

Serial No.	Name of Roads	From	To	Metalled Length		Unmetalled Length		Total Length		Re- marks
				M.	Fur.	M.	Fur.	M.	Fur.	
1	Ajmer Road ..	Sanganer Gate, Jaipur ..	State boundary ..	52	½	..	..	52	½	
2	Agra Road ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	75	5	..	..	75	5	
3	Basi Link Road ..	16 miles Agra Road ..	Basi Railway Station ..	1	1	..	..	1	1	
4	Bamanwas F. W. Road ..	11 miles G. Lalsot Road ..	Bamanwas ..	..	..	3	6	3	6	
5	Bairath Road ..	40¾ miles Torawati Road ..	State Boundary ..	15	2	..	..	15	2	
6	Bhankri Quarry Road ..	35 miles Agra Road ..	Bhankri Quarry ..	1	6	..	..	1	6	
7	Bandikui Road ..	Bandikui Station ..	Madhoganj Bazar ..	..	3½	..	..	..	3½	
8	Chatsu Link Road ..	26 miles Tonk Road ..	Chatsu Railway Station ..	3	..	..	..	3	..	
9	City & Suburbs Road ..	Within City etc. ..	Including Suburbs ..	23	7	..	..	23	7	
10	City Khatipura Road ..	Bund Amani Shah via Jatwara ..	Khatipura via Cav. Brk to S. E's Bungalow ..	6	..	..	..	6	..	
11	Durgapura Bund Road ..	6 miles, Tonk Road ..	Durgapura Bund ..	1	6	..	..	1	6	
12	Dausa Sawai Madhopur Road ..	Dausa ..	Sawai Madhopur ..	62	4	4	4	67	..	
13	Dausa Dagotta F. W. Road ..	32 miles, Agra Road ..	Dagotta ..	3	3	12	7	16	2	
14	Gangapur Bharoti F. W. Road ..	Gangapur ..	Bharoti ..	..	..	27	..	27	..	
15	Gangapur Lalsot F. W. Road ..	Gangapur ..	Lalsot ..	..	..	26	..	26	..	

APPENDIX XXXII
Statement of Rainfall.

(Vide Chapter VI)

Name of Tehsil	1936				1937								Total														
	September		October		November		December		January		February			March		April		May		June		July		August			
	In.	C.	In.	C.	In.	C.	In.	C.	In.	C.	In.	C.		In.	C.	In.	C.	In.	C.	In.	C.	In.	C.	In.	C.		
Sawai Jaipur	4	3	..	..	0	45	0	10	..	0	47	..	..	..	..	0	7	..	..	1	4	10	31	1	41	17	88
Chaksu	3	75	..	..	..	..	0	31	..	0	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	7	1	98	9	55	3	60	19	31
Amber	2	20	..	..	0	80	..	..	..	0	98	0	8	0	41	2	32	0	41	2	32	6	6	3	12	16	17
Janiwa Ramgarh	1	21	..	..	0	49	..	..	..	0	13	0	17	..	..	0	33	0	33	3	83	5	1	4	34	15	51
Torawati	1	90	..	..	0	25	0	30	..	0	50	0	10	..	..	0	23	0	25	3	71	7	53	0	93	20	47
Bairath	6	12	..	..	0	75	0	37	..	0	58	..	..	..	..	0	23	0	25	3	71	7	53	0	93	20	47
Sambhar	1	15	..	..	0	46	..	..	..	0	37	..	..	..	..	0	23	0	25	3	71	7	53	0	93	20	47
Moazzamabad	3	38	..	..	0	65	0	75	..	..	1	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	37	17	57	0	57	23	49
Dantaramgarh	1	55	..	..	1	15	..	..	..	..	1	9	0	4	..	..	..	0	53	2	76	12	43	3	36	22	91
Malpura	1	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	21	..	..	..	0	10	0	10	2	90	11	54	2	29	18	40
Todarai Singh	1	53	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	73	13	75	3	2	22	28
Niwai	2	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	22	..	..	..	0	8	0	26	5	15	10	74	4	27	22	89
Sheikhawati	2	62	..	..	..	..	0	25	..	..	1	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	16	11	30	0	70	17	10
Hindaun	5	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	42	..	..	..	0	29	0	29	1	77	12	66	1	71	22	12
Ghonsla	6	18	0	25	..	..	0	28	..	..	0	15	..	..	..	0	6	0	6	0	80	7	17	4	34	19	23

APPENDIX XXXVI.

Roads in Jaipur State, 1936-37.

Serial No.	Name of Roads	From	To	Metalled Length		Unmetalled Length		Total Length		Remarks
				M.	Fur.	M.	Fur.	M.	Fur.	
1	Ajmer Road	..	..	52	$\frac{1}{2}$	..	..	52	$\frac{1}{2}$	
2	Agra Road	..	Ditto	75	5	..	..	75	5	
3	Basi Link Road	..	Basi Railway Station	1	1	..	..	1	1	
4	Bamanwas F. W. Road	..	Bamanwas	..	..	3	6	3	6	
5	Bairath Road	..	State Boundary	15	2	..	..	15	2	
6	Bhankri Quarry Road	..	Bhankri Quarry	1	6	..	..	1	6	
7	Bandikui Road	..	Madhoganj Bazar	..	$3\frac{1}{2}$	..	..	..	$3\frac{1}{2}$	
8	Chatsu Link Road	..	Chatsu Railway Station	3	..	..	..	3	..	
9	City & Suburbs Road	..	Including Suburbs	23	7	..	..	23	7	
10	City Khatipura Road	..	Khatipura via Cav. Bk to S. E's Bungalow	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	Durgapura Bund Road	..	Durgapura Bund	6	6	..	..	6	6	
12	Dausa Sawai Madhopur Road	..	Sawai Madhopur	1	..	..	..	1	..	
13	Dausa Dagotta F. W. Road	..	Dagotta	62	4	4	4	67	..	
14	Gangapur Bharoti F. W. Road	..	Bharoti	3	3	12	7	16	2	
15	Gangapur Lalsot F. W. Road	..	Lalsot	..	..	27	..	27	..	
		..	..	..	..	26	..	26	..	

Statement of Agricultural Stock in the Deccan, Western Division, Jaipur, 1936-37.

Particulars of Cattle	Nizam S. Jaipur	Nizam Amber	Nizam Malpura	Nizam Torwar	Nizam Sambhar	Total
Bulls	72	24	184	42	145	465
Bullocks	18,154	14,402	48,235	9,846	11,655	1,02,292
Cows	44,867	17,506	1,02,136	10,712	32,236	2,07,457
Calves	36,667	19,003	42,902	5,520	13,929	1,18,021
He-buffaloes	1,592	440	2,053	185	910	5,180
She-buffaloes	15,919	9,583	29,040	11,261	7,016	72,819
Young buffaloes	15,489	8,009	23,714	7,435	4,232	56,877
Sheep	27,215	11,714	2,90,233	8,157	34,760	3,72,119
Goats	58,147	26,665	95,743	21,456	19,272	2,01,283
Horses	319	100	310	88	115	932
Mares	206	96	761	132	144	1,359
Young Horses & Mares	92	26	315	8,945	47	9,425
Mules	25	6	26	0	10	67
Asses	1,909	734	1,543	1,471	1,675	7,332
Camels	756	564	316	724	366	2,706
Ploughs	15,931	4,331	15,904	4,491	4,413	43,270
Carts	4,396	1,327	8,989	902	2,169	17,785
Total	2,17,776	1,14,730	6,62,404	91,365	1,33,092	12,19,567

Roads in Jaipur State—contd.

Serial No.	Name of Roads	From	To	Metalled Length		Unmetalled Length		Total Length		Re- marks
				M.	Fur.	M.	Fur.	M.	Fur.	
36	Rajmahal Deoli Road	Dolpura	Rajmahal	..	..	8	..	8	..	
37	Sanganer Ry. Station Link Road	Sanganer Town	Sanganer Railway Station	..	..	4	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	4	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	
38	S. Madhopur Station Link Road	Railway Station	64 miles, D. S. M. Rd.	..	..	..	2	..	2	
39	S. Madhopur Pali F. W. Road	S. M. via Baronda	Pali	..	..	19	4	19	4	
40	S. Madhopur Khandar F. W. Road	14 miles, S. Madhopur Pali	Khandar	..	..	10	4	10	4	
41	Sheodaspura Station Link Road	17 miles, Tonk Road	Sheodaspura Railway Station	..	..	..	4	..	4	
42	Sikrai F. W. Road	56 miles, Agra Road	Sikrai Tehsil	..	..	3	..	3	..	
43	Sri Madhopur Ry. Stn. Link Road	Sri Madhopur Ry. Station	Thana in Town	..	..	..	6	..	6	
44	Toda Bhim Road	15 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles, M. K. Road	Toda Bhim	..	..	9	2	9	2	
45	Torri Toda Rai Singh F. W. Road	Torri Bund	Toda Rai Singh	..	..	3	..	11	..	
46	Tonk Road	Sanganer Gate, Jaipur	State Boundary	..	..	46	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	46	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
47	Torawati Road	Jaipur	Paota Dak Bungalow	..	..	34	1	..	35	..
48	Tonk Deoli Road	Bhatna	Panwar (Dolpura)	..	..	15	1	..	15	1
			TOTAL LENGTH	512	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	232	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	744	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	

APPENDIX XXXIII.

Statement of Agricultural stock in the Dewani, Eastern Division, Jaipur, 1936-37.

Particulars of Cattle	Nizamats Gangapur	Nizamats Dausa	Nizamats S. Madhopur	Nizamats Hindaun	Nizamats Kot Qasim	Total
Bulls	69	93	56	56	20	294
Bullocks	17,670	32,915	31,094	22,830	3,144	1,07,653
Cows	40,692	39,274	46,229	33,965	4,100	1,64,260
Calves	28,398	33,466	36,201	26,901	3,993	1,28,919
He-buffaloes	380	2,389	724	848	14	4,355
She-buffaloes	16,297	19,766	22,710	19,152	2,030	79,975
Young buffaloes	12,221	19,099	14,894	14,869	1,932	63,015
Sheep	6,954	13,104	13,426	13,907	686	48,077
Goats	21,323	57,556	93,400	23,156	1,575	1,96,990
Horses	679	291	466	310	47	1,793
Mares	358	623	373	287	96	1,737
Young Horses & Mares	84	123	80	56	7	350
Mules	8	30	0	1	1	40
Asses	2,372	2,937	3,746	3,531	370	12,916
Camels	338	1,058	459	539	248	2,642
Ploughs	10,874	24,033	12,148	11,363	479	58,899
Carts	4,023	4,178	4,480	3,004	513	16,178
Total	1,62,720	2,50,917	2,80,486	1,74,775	19,275	8,88,173

(Vide Chapter VIII)

APPENDIX XXXVIII.

Expenditure of the Jaipur State.

Major Heads	1935-36	1936-37
(a) SERVICE HEADS		
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1. Refunds	11,233 14 6	9,899 9 3
2. Assignments and Compensation	63,902 4 6	57,051 0 3
3. Land Revenue	7,64,340 5 0	7,79,176 2 5
4. Customs & Excise	2,42,422 2 10	2,51,574 4 6
5. Forests	89,895 5 6	99,492 6 6
6. Post Office	43,943 4 6	59,854 15 0
7. Mint	7,166 13 9	6,963 15 0
8. General Administration	6,61,839 9 5	5,90,675 1 2
9. Law & Justice	2,83,434 4 3	2,79,064 2 2
10. Registration	2,543 11 3	2,589 5 6
11. Jails	1,64,984 15 7	1,86,431 7 6
12. Police	7,98,494 9 7	7,74,821 14 11
13. Education	6,58,555 8 3	6,83,234 7 7
14. Medical	3,88,482 15 3	4,32,621 4 9
15. Municipality	2,14,082 13 9	2,04,041 15 0
16. Palace	12,93,344 3 4	14,80,735 11 7
17. Military	16,99,640 6 1	15,89,007 11 4
18. Pensions	3,72,155 5 3	3,62,308 10 3
19. Charity	2,74,140 11 3	2,71,682 8 6
20. Public Works Department	26,51,880 4 8	20,33,955 4 1
21. Mines	37,557 11 6	35,017 14 0
22. Railways	2,74,274 11 10	8,32,130 7 3
23. Irrigation	1,89,396 9 6	2,08,069 1 1
24. Electricity	3,04,205 15 2	3,56,246 14 6
25. Scientific Miscellaneous & Industrial	70,660 6 0	54,416 4 5
26. Government Tribute	4,00,000 0 0	4,00,000 0 0
27. Karkhanejat	8,04,139 12 10	6,95,449 12 8
28. Rozindars	94,373 4 0	89,447 1 6
29. Vakalats	11,823 1 8	
30. Miscellaneous	1,80,878 5 4	1,50,606 5 6
TOTAL (SERVICE HEADS) ..	1,30,53,773 6 4	1,29,76,565 10 2
(b) DEBT HEADS		
Investments	2,59,434 0 0	632 4 0
Deposits	2,49,437 9 7	7,14,502 0 10
Advances	27,75,527 12 1	22,97,399 6 0
Capital Expenditure	18,09,877 2 9	12,48,513 2 5
TOTAL (DEBT HEADS) ..	50,94,276 8 5	42,61,046 13 3
TOTAL (SERVICE & DEBT HEADS) ..	1,81,48,049 14 9	1,72,37,612 7 5

(Vide Chapter VI)

APPENDIX XXXV.

Receipts of Customs Department.

Serial No.	Name of Commodity	Income during 1935-36	Income during 1936-37
1.	Gur Shakkar	42,364 5 6	43,798 14 9
2.	Sugar	88,985 7 9	98,033 6 0
3.	Ghee	86,218 14 6	51,518 13 6
4.	Til seeds & Country oil	19,472 9 9	11,628 3 3
5.	Hides & Skins (Tanned and Untanned) ..	42,779 2 9	37,595 13 0
6.	Iron	39,309 12 9	27,424 9 9
7.	Gold	90 6 6	114 0 0
8.	Silver	26,630 6 3	16,082 8 0
9.	Cotton	1,60,482 12 6	99,393 12 9
10.	Cotton unginned	30,619 8 3	3,046 14 9
11.	Wool	31,173 11 0	47,336 5 0
12.	Cloth fine	2,20,634 10 3	2,44,946 14 6
13.	Coarse Cloth	995 8 9	990 13 6
14.	Foreign Yarn	10,552 13 0	11,153 14 9
15.	Cattle	33,227 5 0	33,028 3 0
16.	Goats & Sheep etc.	18,930 3 6	19,434 11 3
17.	Kirana	33,450 12 6	36,960 12 3
18.	Rice	60,719 11 3	72,954 9 3
19.	Zeera	2,20,649 12 3	1,74,498 12 6
20.	Khara	9,323 8 9	14,289 2 0
21.	Cotton seeds & Oil cakes	46,723 4 9	49,481 3 9
22.	Babul Bark	2,082 12 0	1,347 13 3
23.	Fire Wood	691 10 3	377 13 3
24.	Coal & Cinder	13,192 6 0	14,333 4 6
25.	Manihari	88,002 8 3	87,497 11 6
26.	Kerosene Oil in tins and bulk	25,954 3 9	26,700 14 3
27.	Income from other smaller heads	1,48,263 12 6	1,89,213 3 3
	TOTAL ..	15,25,524 0 3	14,33,583 1 6
28.	Income from other sources with Kot Qasim ..	84,379 5 8	81,505 1 3
	GRAND TOTAL ..	16,09,903 5 11	15,15,088 2 9

AVERAGE ANNUAL RAINFALL (1928-37)=25.10 INCHES.

General Weather Conditions.

Weather conditions in the State may be Meteorologically divided into three main Seasons:

I. Hot Season (March to mid June).

Hot Season—Weather begins to warm up from now onwards. During the early part of the season, there are at times abrupt rises and falls in temperature and Barometric pressure. Weather is mostly dry and skies clear to partly clouded. Visibility good. Winds occasionally gusty, mostly from West-North-West. During the latter half (May to early June), the period is generally hottest. Skies are dusty. Visibility fair; at times bad in the afternoons and evenings due to dust-storms or thunderstorms which are sometimes followed by moderate rain. Winds are mostly from West. Average velocity about 5.5 miles per hour. During this season, though the days are dry and sultry, nights are generally cool and pleasant due to quick radiation and appreciable fall in temperature.

II. Rainy Season (mid June to September).

Rainy Season—South-West Monsoon generally extends in the last week of June, fully establishes from early July, and remains steady in August. At times in association with Bay depressions rainfall is heavy (end of July to August) especially in the South-East part of the State. Monsoon retreats by mid September. Visibility during the period is generally fair to good. Winds mostly from West. Average velocity declines to 4.6 miles per hour.

III. Cold Season (October to February).

Cold Season—During the first half of the season, weather is generally fine, with clear skies, and very good visibility; winds mostly from North-West, average velocity 3 miles per hour. During the second half (mid December to February), Western disturbances across North India cause unsettled weather with occasional hail storms. In the rear of the disturbances temperature sometimes falls below freezing points especially in January which is considered the coldest month. Except for morning haze, visibility during the period is generally very good. Winds Easterly in morning changing to North by afternoon. Average velocity 3.6 miles per hour.

16	Gangapur Railway Station Road ..	Gangapur Railway Station ..
17	Hawa Sarak, Jaipur ..	4 miles, Ajmer Road ..
18	Hindon Ry. Station Link Road ..	Hindon Ry. Station ..
19	Hindon City Road ..	34 miles, M.-K. Road ..
20	Hindon Gangapur F. W. Road ..	38 miles, M.-K. Road ..
21	Jhir Station Link Road ..	19 miles, Agra Road ..
22	Jhir Station Link Road ..	20 miles, Agra Road ..
23	Jasthana Bonli F. W. Road ..	38 miles, D.-S. M. Rd. ..
24	Jatwara Ry. Station Link Road ..	26 miles, Agra Road ..
25	Kothun Lalsot F. W. Road ..	Kothun ..
26	Mandawar Karauli Road ..	Mandawar Cotton Press ..
27	Malpura Road ..	Malpura Gate Sanganer ..
28	Malpura Torri Road ..	Malpura ..
29	Malarna Doongar Ry. Stn. F. W. Rd.	21 miles, Gangapur Bharothi Road
30	Naila Road ..	9 miles, Agra Road ..
31	Naraina Malpura Road ..	Naraina ..
32	Newai Ry. Station Link Road ..	42 miles, Tonk Road ..
33	Pataunda Mahabir Road ..	Pataunda Railway Station ..
34	Queen's Road, Jaipur ..	5 miles, Ajmer Road ..
35	Ramgarh F. W. Road ..	Jaipur ..

Statement showing Indoor and Outdoor patients, Operations performed and expenditure incurred in Medical Institutions of Jaipur State during 1936-37—concd.

Serial number	Name of Hospitals and Dispensaries	NUMBER OF PATIENTS TREATED		RESULT OF INDOOR PATIENTS					Operations	Expenditure	Remarks
		Out-patients	In-patients	Cured	Relieved	Discharged otherwise	Died	Remaining			
11	Bairath Dispensary	11,661	55	22	20	12	..	1	392	2,737	Rs.
12	Bandikui "	10,314	31	22	7	1	1	..	347	2,311	
13	Baswa "	9,916	..	..	..	..	..	..	396	2,928	
14	Chatsu "	11,338	11	9	1	1	..	..	421	2,737	
15	Dausa "	13,218	85	47	11	17	8	2	827	5,997	
16	Gangapur "	14,045	26	15	..	7	4	..	534	2,037	
17	Goner "	2,092	97	94	1	1	1	..	24	1,972	
18	Hindaun "	23,194	146	68	61	10	4	3	1,119	5,731	
19	Jamwa Rangath Dispensary	6,453	2	1	..	..	1	..	196	2,607	
20	Jhunjhuna "	9,365	22	10	6	1	3	2	419	5,242	
21	Khandar "	4,674	11	4	3	3	..	1	279	2,526	
22	Kot Kasim "	9,658	15	9	5	1	..	..	270	2,769	
23	Lalsote "	10,476	12	4	4	2	2	..	490	2,036	
24	Mahwa "	17,839	51	30	9	7	2	3	352	2,568	

Gangapur Town	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	6
Road from Residency	..	..	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	..	..	1	$\frac{1}{2}$
32 miles, M.-K. Road	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3
Hindon City	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3
Gangapur	..	..	1	..	22	4	23	4
Jhir Ry. Station	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	4
Jhir Ry. Station	..	..	..	$2\frac{3}{4}$	..	..	..	$2\frac{3}{4}$
Bonli Tehsil	..	..	..	..	10	4	10	4
Jatwara Ry. Station	..	..	..	$4\frac{1}{4}$	..	..	..	$4\frac{1}{4}$
Lalsot	..	..	..	..	25	..	25	..
Karauli Boundary	..	..	43	2	..	..	43	2
Malpura	..	..	$4\bar{6}$	6	..	..	46	6
Torri	..	..	7	..	..	..	7	..
Malarna Doongar Ry. Station	..	..	..	7	4	7	4	
Naila	..	..	3	$6\frac{1}{2}$	..	..	3	$6\frac{1}{2}$
Malpura	..	..	5	4	33	4	39	..
Newai Railway Station	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	7
Sri Mahabirji's temple	..	..	4	..	..	..	4	..
Cav. Barracks via Jharkhand	..	1	$5\frac{1}{2}$	..	..	1	$5\frac{1}{2}$	
Ramgarh Bund	..	..	13	$1\frac{1}{2}$	6	$2\frac{1}{2}$	19	4

APPENDIX XLI.

Expenditure on Education.

Head of Expenditure	Years	Officers	Clerks	Menials	Allowance	Travelling Allowance	Contingencies	Laboratory	Library and Furniture	Scholarships and Prizes	Examination charges	Games	Miscellaneous	Non-recurring	Total
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direction & Inspection	{ 1935-36	39,573	13,258	3,133	2,271	6,981	1,689	..	..	..	..	..	1,363	773	69,041
	{ 1936-37	40,511	13,954	3,195	2,289	8,674	1,742	..	..	..	..	..	1,541	397	72,303
Maharaja's College ..	{ 1935-36	76,607	3,621	3,785	1,250	81	1,146	4,500	2,297	2,260	..	..	7,766	2,038	1,05,351
	{ 1936-37	75,880	3,753	3,904	1,250	174	1,168	4,491	2,649	2,502	..	..	8,303	592	1,04,666
High & A. V. Schools for Boys ..	{ 1935-36	68,365	2,080	3,793	1,086	..	1,016	313	948	460	..	1,598	996	1,298	81,953
	{ 1936-37	74,441	2,285	3,894	1,133	..	1,291	481	1,727	470	..	1,612	1,210	1,586	90,130
Sanskrit College and School ..	{ 1935-36	23,873	736	840	180	171	362	900	150	1,939	..	150	59	397	29,757
	{ 1936-37	23,959	813	836	180	160	375	899	175	1,940	..	150	56	198	29,741
Girls' Schools ..	{ 1935-36	26,274	300	3,141	270	..	1,659	..	943	2,957	..	170	2,586	398	38,678
	{ 1936-37	29,343	518	3,554	300	..	1,552	..	775	4,593	..	91	2,541	1,912	45,179
Vernacular Schools for Boys ..	{ 1935-36	1,52,869	..	2,086	3,847	..	5,139	..	11,180	238	..	1,799	6,802	4,370	1,88,330
	{ 1936-37	1,56,176	..	2,054	4,102	..	6,513	..	14,952	360	..	1,463	3,883	4,991	1,94,494

16	Gangapur Railway Station Road	..	Gangapur Railway Station	..
17	Hawa Sarak, Jaipur ..	..	4 miles, Ajmer Road ..	..
18	Hindon Ry. Station Link Road	..	Hindon Ry. Station ..	..
19	Hindon City Road ..	..	34 miles, M.-K. Road ..	..
20	Hindon Gangapur F. W. Road	..	38 miles, M.-K. Road ..	..
21	Jhir Station Link Road ..	..	19 miles, Agra Road ..	..
22	Jhir Station Link Road ..	..	20 miles, Agra Road ..	..
23	Jasthana Bonli F. W. Road ..	..	38 miles, D.-S. M. Rd. ..	..
24	Jatwara Ry. Station Link Road	..	26 miles, Agra Road ..	..
25	Kothun Lalsot F. W. Road ..	..	Kothun ..	..
26	Mandawar Karauli Road ..	..	Mandawar Cotton Press ..	..
27	Malpura Road ..	..	Malpura Gate Sanganer ..	..
28	Malpura Torri Road ..	..	Malpura ..	..
29	Malarna Doongar Ry. Stn. F. W. Rd.	..	21 miles, Gangapur Bharothi Road	..
30	Naila Road ..	..	9 miles, Agra Road ..	..
31	Naraina Malpura Road ..	..	Naraina ..	..
32	Newai Ry. Station Link Road	..	42 miles, Tonk Road ..	..
33	Pataunda Mahabir Road ..	..	Pataunda Railway Station	..
34	Queen's Road, Jaipur ..	..	5 miles, Ajmer Road ..	..
35	Rangarh F. W. Road ..	..	Jaipur ..	..

APPENDIX XLII.

Colleges and Schools in the Jaipur State.

Class of Institution	Years	PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS						PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS				Total number of institutions	Total number of scholars on roll at the end of the year	Remarks	
		Under State Management			Under Private Management			Number of Institutions	Number of pupils on roll at the end of the year	Average number on roll at the end of the year	Average daily attendance				
		No. of Institutions	Number of pupils on roll at the end of the year	Average number on roll at the end of the year	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions	Number of pupils on roll at the end of the year								Average number on roll at the end of the year	Average daily attendance
Arts Colleges	{ 1935-36 1936-37 }	1	453	420	400	1	161	133	114	..	..	2	614	Total number of scholars on roll at the end of the year	
		1	457	430	370	1	179	154	137	..	..	2	636		
Sanskrit Colleges and Schools	{ 1935-36 1936-37 }	1	426	414	319	6	386	352	321	..	..	7	812	Total number of scholars on roll at the end of the year	
		1	458	450	420	7	519	454	411	..	..	8	977		
Arabic Persian College	{ 1935-36 1936-37 }	..	..	..	..	1	150	140	130	..	..	1	150	Total number of scholars on roll at the end of the year	
		..	..	..	..	1	203	183	180	..	..	1	203		
Secondary Schools : Anglo-Vernacular	{ 1935-36 1936-37 }	8	2,227	2,168	1,898	31	7,524	7,260	6,206	..	..	39	9,751	Total number of scholars on roll at the end of the year	
		8	2,296	2,164	1,979	29	6,908	6,727	5,806	..	..	37	9,204		
Secondary Schools: Vernacular ..	{ 1935-36 1936-37 }	25	4,972	5,306	3,661	5	534	505	418	..	..	30	5,506	Total number of scholars on roll at the end of the year	
		25	4,896	3,614	3,787	8	886	854	664	..	..	33	5,782		
Secondary Schools : for Girls ..	{ 1935-36 1936-37 }	2	245	331	291	10	1,165	1,084	839	..	..	12	1,410	Total number of scholars on roll at the end of the year	
		2	244	223	201	9	1,104	1,079	831	..	..	11	1,348		
Sanskrit Pathshalas	{ 1935-36 1936-37 }	1	20	20	19	70	1,593	1,505	1,366	..	..	71	1,613	Total number of scholars on roll at the end of the year	
		1	18	18	18	73	1,818	1,696	1,723	..	..	74	1,836		

Gangapur Town	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	6
Road from Residency	..	..	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	..	..	1	$\frac{1}{2}$
32 miles, M.-K. Road	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3
Hindon City	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3
Gangapur	..	..	1	..	22	4	23	4
Jhir Ry. Station	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	4
Jhir Ry. Station	..	..	..	$2\frac{3}{4}$	..	..	..	$2\frac{3}{4}$
Bonli Tehsil	..	..	..	..	10	4	10	4
Jatwara Ry. Station	..	..	..	$4\frac{1}{4}$	..	..	..	$4\frac{1}{4}$
Lalsot	..	..	..	..	23	..	23	..
Karauli Boundary	..	..	43	2	..	..	43	2
Malpura	..	..	46	6	..	..	46	6
Torri	..	..	7	..	..	..	7	..
Malarna Doongar Ry. Station	..	..	..	7	4	7	4	..
Naila	..	..	3	$6\frac{1}{2}$	..	..	3	$6\frac{1}{2}$
Malpura	..	..	5	4	33	4	39	..
Newai Railway Station	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	7
Sri Mahabirji's temple	..	..	4	..	..	..	4	..
Cav. Barracks via Jharkhand	..	..	1	$5\frac{1}{2}$	..	..	1	$5\frac{1}{2}$
Ramgarh Bund	..	..	13	$1\frac{1}{2}$	6	$2\frac{1}{2}$	19	4

(Vide Chapter XI)

APPENDIX XLIII.
List of Khalsa Forts in the Jaipur State.

Serial No.	Name of Fort	Tehsil in which situated	Pacca or Kutcha	Number of cannons kept	Number of Decls maintained by the State	The year in which abandoned	Remarks
1	Ajitgarh ..	Torawati ..	Pacca ..	3	27	1937	
2	Bairath ..	Bairath ..	Kutcha	4	..	1933	
3	Balaheri ..	Mahwa ..	Pacca ..	7	27	1931	
4	Baonli ..	Baonli ..	Pacca ..	10	275	1937	
5	Bhagwatgarh ..	Sawai-Madhopur	Pacca ..	..	..	1937
6	Baori-Khera ..	Baswa ..	Kutcha	5	29	1931	
7	Baswa ..	Baswa ..	Pacca ..	14	98	1937	
8	Borara ..	Malpura ..	Kutcha	6	24	1931	
9	Chuli ..	Gangapur ..	Pacca ..	8	19	1937	
10	Danta-Ramgarh	Danta-Ramgarh	Pacca ..	10	53	1937	
11	Dausa ..	Dausa ..	Pacca ..	11	40	1937	
12	Gole ..	Lalsot ..	Pacca ..	2	19	1926	
13	Gudha ..	Dausa ..	Kutcha	..	29	1931	
14	Kalakh ..	Sambhar ..	Pacca ..	..	28	1937
15	Khandar ..	Khandar ..	Pacca ..	18	359	..	Not abandoned.
16	Mothiapur ..	Hindaun ..	Pacca ..	2	..	1937	
17	Khatipura ..	Sawai Jaipur	Pacca	11	1926	
18	Lamba ..	Malpura ..	Pacca ..	7	52	1937	
19	Madhorajpura	Chaksu ..	Pacca ..	9	40	1931	
20	Mahwa ..	Mahwa ..	Kutcha	9	120	1931	
21	Mandawar ..	Mahwa ..	Kutcha	3	26	1926	
22	Medh ..	Bairath ..	Pacca ..	4	63	1937	
23	Nasrida ..	Toda-Raisingh	Kutcha	7	33	1931	
24	Paota ..	Bairath ..	Kutcha	9	57	1933	
25	Ranthambhore	Sawai-Madhopur	Pacca ..	96	464	..	Not abandoned.
26	Santhal ..	Dausa ..	Kutcha	9½	67	1931	
27	Sawai Jaigarh ..	Amber ..	Pacca ..	41	290		Not abandoned.
28	Sudarshangarh (Nahargarh)	Sawai Jaipur	Pacca ..	28			
29	Ambagarh ..	Sawai Jaipur	Pacca ..	2			
30	Moti-Doongri .. (Shankargarh)	Do.	Pacca ..	16			
31	Hathroi ..	Sawai Jaipur	Pacca ..	6			
32	Ghari-Mansagar (Bandh-ki-Ghari)	Sawai Jaipur	Pacca	14	290		
33	Sinduki ..	Mahwa ..	Pacca ..	4			

(Vide Chapter VIII)

APPENDIX XXXVII.

Receipts of the Jaipur State.

Major Heads					1935—36	1936—37
(a) SERVICE HEADS					Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
I.	Land Revenue	..	..	..	46,23,879 2 5	44,46,945 7 8½
II.	Tribute	..	..	..	6,90,090 15 3	6,16,049 6 9
III.	Matmi	..	..	..	90,798 15 6	61,611 3 9
IV.	Customs	..	..	..	15,92,038 10 1	14,85,589 3 2
V.	Excise	..	..	..	8,18,025 14 0	8,06,563 15 0
VI.	Forests	..	..	..	1,00,979 1 9	92,229 7 3
VII.	Stamps	..	..	..	3,97,557 14 9	3,77,807 2 9
VIII.	Railways	..	..	..	10,23,559 4 7	13,20,825 4 2
IX.	Salt	..	..	..	10,86,711 2 0	8,55,057 4 0
X.	Interest	..	..	..	21,39,032 10 7	21,22,428 15 10
XI.	Post Office	..	..	..	86,472 10 3	81,921 7 2
XII.	Mint	..	..	..	5,517 1 9	4,294 14 9
XIII.	Courts of Law	..	..	..	82,284 14 10	91,254 5 3
XIV.	Jails	..	..	..	74,063 2 9	90,017 9 0
XV.	Police	..	..	..	7,666 13 9	8,825 10 3
XVI.	Public Works Department	..	..	..	2,98,245 5 5	1,86,678 9 0
XVII.	Mines	..	..	..	89,158 4 8	1,14,713 3 7
XVIII.	Electricity	..	..	..	3,55,911 4 0	3,78,556 11 9
XIX.	Scientific, Industrial & Miscellaneous	..	..	..	1,12,119 5 3	74,888 3 7
XX.	Military	..	..	..	56,900 15 9	46,104 9 3
XXI.	Bakshikhana Jagir	..	..	..	7,72,857 15 0	7,61,321 12 9
XXII.	Municipality	..	..	..	1,08,637 9 3	92,532 10 3
XXIII.	Karkhanejat	..	..	..	43,240 0 0	60,057 0 5
XXIV.	Miscellaneous	..	..	..	2,81,143 13 10 4 Mohars	5,19,575 15 4
TOTAL (SERVICE HEADS)					1,49,56,892 15 5 4 Mohars	1,46,95,850 0 8½
(b) DEBT HEADS						
Investments					..	1,11,016 0 0
Deposits					12,03,774 14 11	8,39,393 8 9
Advances					17,63,408 5 2	22,85,892 12 1
TOTAL (DEBT HEADS)					29,67,183 4 1	32,36,302 4 10
TOTAL (SERVICE & DEBT HEADS)					1,79,04,076 3 6 4 Mohars	1,79,32,152 5 6½

Serial No.	Name of Fort	Name of Qilledar Jagirdar	Names of villages assigned for each Qilledari	Annual assessed rental of villages	Number of Deels main- tained by Qil- ledar-Jagirdar	Number of Deels main- tained by the State	Whether Qilledari commuted or not	Remarks
2	Khandar	Barnala	(1) Dujhai	Rs. as. p. 2,800 0 0	59		Commuted	Subsequently resumed as Jagirdar defaulted to pay the commuted amount.
			(2) Rawas	2,600 0 0				
			(3) Dubi	2,294 10 0				
			(4) Balakhara	900 0 0				
		Jhilai	(1) Katar	8,594 10 0	72		Commuted	Subsequently resumed at Jagirdar's own request.
			(2) Baharanwada	2,085 6 0				
			(3) Behpuriya	6,752 0 0				
			(4) Idali	3,656 0 0				
		Chitora		220 0 0	399	464	Commuted	Subsequently resumed as Jagirdar defaulted to pay the commuted amount.
				12,713 6 0				
			TOTAL	64,475 15 0				
			(1) Gadawar $\frac{1}{2}$	1,100 0 0				
		Dhula	(2) Naipur $\frac{1}{2}$	150 8 0	25	359	Commuted	Do.
			(1) Gadawar $\frac{1}{2}$	1,250 8 0				
		Boraj	(2) Naipur $\frac{1}{2}$	1,100 0 0	25		Commuted	Do.
			(1) Akhoda	150 8 0				
				1,250 8 0	76	359		
			TOTAL	1,000 0 0				
				1,000 0 0				
				3,501 0 0				

APPENDIX XXXIX.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATORY, JAIPUR (RAJPUTANA).

Monthly averages at Jaipur based on the readings of the ten calendar years 1928-1937.

(Jaipur—N. Lat. 26° 55' E. Long. 75° 50'. Height above sea-level 0.43 kms. or 1418.35 feet.)

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
1. Maximum temperature ..	73.5	79.2	89.9	98.6	105.8	103.7	92.7	89.8	93.2	92.9	85.2	75.7
Highest recorded ..	88.8	96.0	103.1	109.3	118.1	114.0	106.5	101.5	104.1	102.2	93.3	87.0
Date ..	30-1-32	25-2-34	28-3-31	25-4-31	24-5-32	14-6-34	5-7-32	31-8-32	2-9-32	12-10-30	2-11-29	2-12-36
Minimum temperature ..	46.8	51.8	60.1	69.2	77.7	81.3	77.6	73.5	73.6	64.8	54.4	48.6
Lowest recorded ..	30.6	29.6	44.4	53.0	63.0	68.9	69.0	70.1	66.0	51.8	42.9	35.1
Date ..	31-1-29	2-2-29	6-3-31	5-4-37	15-5-31	15-6-30	5-7-31	27-8-29	23-9-30	30-10-34	30-11-37	28-12-36
3. Barometric Pressure ..	28.596	28.526	28.472	28.365	28.251	28.129	28.113	28.192	28.296	28.461	28.564	28.593
4. Humidity % ..	41	37	26	23	24	40	68	73	60	37	35	45
5. Rainfall ..	0.27	0.29	0.20	0.24	0.59	3.05	7.38	8.95	2.63	0.94	0.12	0.14
Highest recorded ..	1.29	0.94	0.78	0.80	1.88	11.69	10.30	17.57	6.39	4.91	0.59	2.24
Year ..	1935	1928	1932	1929	1930	1933	1937	1934	1935	1928	1936	1935

(Vide Chapter XI)

APPENDIX XLV.

Minor Karkhanas and Beras.

Serial Number	Name of Bera	1935-36		1936-37	
		Expenditure	Posts	Expenditure	Pe
		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	
1	Bera Arabian	2,413 8 0	28	2,413 8 0	27
2	„ Shagirdpesha	33,148 6 0	301	33,153 6 0	30
3	„ Purbian	13,372 7 9	152	12,577 12 6	151
4	„ Khawas Chelan	41,468 10 9	323	40,955 2 9	322
5	„ Naqarchian	4,096 4 3	37	3,923 2 6	37
6	„ Khyal Khana	1,120 0 0	4	1,008 10 6	
7	„ Gunijan Khana	23,331 10 9	87	24,174 13 9	8
8	„ Sileh Khana	5,333 1 0	25	5,511 9 9	2
9	„ Rath Khana	15,200 6 3	58	15,307 0 3	5
10	„ Pothi Khana	4,227 9 9	27	4,671 10 0	1
11	„ Palki Khana	3,649 14 0	39	3,716 4 9	
12	„ Mashal Khana	3,570 9 3	18	3,663 1 6	

APPENDIX XL.

Statement showing Indoor and Outdoor patients, Operations performed and expenditure incurred in Medical Institutions of Jaipur State during 1936-37.

Serial number	Name of Hospitals and Dispensaries	NUMBER OF PATIENTS TREATED		RESULT OF INDOOR PATIENTS					Operations	Expenditure	Remarks	
		Out-patients	In-patients	Cured	Relieved	Discharged otherwise	Died	Remaining				
At Headquarters.												
1	Mayo Hospital ..	73,570	6,191	2,969	1,589	1,148	203	282	3,807	Rs. 1,13,516		
2	State Zenana Hospital ..	8,830	1,782	1,122	310	241	27	82	353	61,675		
3	Lansdowne Military Hospital ..	32,973	709	653	..	11	4	41	226	28,452		
4	Police Hospital ..	5,372	107	97	1	6	1	2	55	3,029		
5	Puranibasti Dispensary ..	40,789	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,407	43,45	
6	Motikatra ..	49,081	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,193	4,460	
7	Jantar ..	23,330	..	..	..	..	..	..	561	4,349	
8	Central Jail ..	..	106	74	9	5	9	9	178	5,730	
9	Lunatic Asylum Dispensary..	..	122	27	8	3	3	81	67	4,558		
In the District.												
10	Anber Dispensary ..	6,292	12	7	4	..	1	..	212	2,200		